

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3642.—VOL. CXXXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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THE MYSTERIOUS CURE: A PATIENT UNDERGOING THE RADIUM TREATMENT AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

In the course of the lecture that immediately preceded the announcement of the forthcoming foundation of the British Radium Institute, Sir Frederick Treves said: "There is possibly a great future for radium in the domain of surgical therapeutics. I say 'possibly,' because one must exercise the very greatest caution when speaking of the potentialities of new remedies." Most, if not all, forms of birthmark can be cured by means of radium, and the London Hospital, which makes a speciality of the use of the "element," has been successful in a number of cases. At present, the radium is applied by means of a tube in the manner shown in this illustration. It has been found, however, that it is infinitely better to apply the radium from a flat surface, and a few experimental instruments have been made. Some idea of the cost of the cure may be gained when it is said that one of these new appliances, having a surface scarcely bigger than that of a postage stamp, and containing 1.35 grains of radium, costs £360. The radium is usually applied for an hour at a time.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME," AT WYNDHAM'S.

EVERYBODY who reads his newspaper must have heard of the sensation produced at its first-night performance by "A Patriot's" play, which, under the title of "An Englishman's Home," rubs in the lesson which Lord Roberts has so long been preaching, as it seemed, in vain, and shows what, in case of an invasion of this country, would be the fate of any ununiformed citizen who took up arms in defence of hearth and Motherland. Nor is it merely as a play with a patriotic purpose that "An Englishman's Home" deserves the tremendous vogue which it has already secured; there is no disputing the dramatic force of its situations, its contrasts, and its irony generally. Its treatment of the Volunteers, as typified by a fussy and incapable officer, may be—no doubt is—unfair; its portrait of the "mafficking" youth who makes sport of the bogey of invasion at the very moment in which he is shot dead by invaders is, one may admit, somewhat farcically overdrawn; nay, more, the tone of the play may not unjustly be styled melodramatic. And yet there is a sincerity and a directness about the story that go right home to the heart and conscience of the spectator; and the picture, as a whole, of the indifference of an average English household to larger issues, and their preoccupation with trivial details of sport, is as true as it is biting in its satire. The scene in which the father of the family, so long complacent and sceptical, is led out to execution because he, a private person, has used a rifle against his country's enemies; and that, again, in which the ribald youngster is killed before our eyes with a gibe still quivering in his throat, are likely to do more for the cause of Territorialism, or, rather, of universal service, than any speeches, just because they present a possibility of the future in the most concise and least laboured way. Sight, it would seem, is a more convincing sense with English folk than hearing; and at last, it would seem, the nation is willing to see. The play's author, who is Major Guy Du Maurier, brother of Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, its "producer," owes much to the natural acting of Mr. Charles Rock; Mr. E. W. Garden; Mr. Wontner, and Mr. Lawrence Grossmith.

"THE CHIEF OF STAFF," AT THE LYRIC.

A play with picturesque dressing and a military atmosphere, with scenes of wild adventure and foiled conspiracy, with moments of peril to the hero and opportunities for his display of resource, and, of course, with a full measure of sentimental interest, is sure to suit Mr. Waller's style and to please his admirers. So, though the new romantic melodrama in which he is now appearing, Mr. Ronald MacDonald's "Chief of Staff," is extremely long-winded for the moderate amount of story it has to tell, it will doubtless, by virtue of its possessing these features, earn a fair share of popularity. Its plot is laid in one of those South American Republics wherein we used to be assured nothing is impossible in the way of plotting, revolution, or strong rule. Stephen Cavendish, best soldier and right-hand man of the President, is a strong man—strong, that is to say, with men and ruthless with rebels, but very far from strong or discreet with women. When he is first seen he is wearing his arm in a sling (that sling will be found worth watching), and spending the time during which he is recovering from a wound in flirtation with the President's young wife. But there is another woman in the story—the President's daughter, a high-spirited, restrained, and charming girl, who, in her absent father's interests and out of affection for her step-mother, reproaches their guest with disloyalty to his friend, as well as inhumanity to his enemies. Still, when her father appears, weapon in hand, to avenge his rumoured dishonour, it is she who quixotically turns his anger by showing herself in Cavendish's arms and letting him ask for her hand. So we start with a neat imbroglio—the girl engaged to a man she objects to as harsh and cruel and serving as a barrier between the lovers—an imbroglio that leads to much stirring "business." How gallantly Mr. Waller bears himself, how well he suggests the man of iron nerve, how eloquently he delivers the bursts of rhetoric, how pleasantly he makes love, those who know his methods will readily understand. But the success of the interpretation is not so much his as Miss Evelyn D'Alroy's. She gives a delightfully light touch to the heroine's comedy scenes, and plays throughout with a very happy humour. Miss Auriol Lee, as the President's wife, hits off cleverly her languishing Southern nature. Mr. Shiel Barry, Mr. A. E. George, and Miss Madge Titheradge also deserve praise for studies of stock romantic types.

"DOLLY REFORMING HERSELF," AT THE HAYMARKET.

Its one strong scene—the scene of the husband's and wife's quarrel over the latter's dress-bills—seems to have been, as was anticipated in these columns, the salvation of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's Haymarket comedy, "Dolly Reforming Herself." The piece registered its hundredth performance on Saturday evening last, and there seems every prospect of this run being doubled in course of time. To celebrate the occasion, the author and his manager, Mr. Frederick Harrison, presented the members of the audience with copies of the text of the play, profusely illustrated with photographs of the scenes. In these scenes prominent place was rightly given to Miss Ethel Irving and Mr. Robert Lorraine, whose acting has had so much to do with the success of the comedy. Mr. Lorraine's mock-heroics in the quarrel-passage and Miss Irving's delightful alternations of wheedling and of angry tirades are as entertaining as ever.

Owing to a mistake made by the photographers, we published the other day in our "Great Men of Science" Series a portrait of Professor Richard Arman Gregory as a portrait of Professor John Walter Gregory. Mr. R. A. Gregory is Professor of Astronomy at Queen's College, London, assistant editor of *Nature*, and joint editor of the *School World*.

THE NOVELIST ON MARRIAGE.

ONCE upon a time all the novels ended with marriage. Now most of them begin with it. Matrimony, the contemporary novelists seem to say, is a curious, dubious business: let us poke our noses into its obscurity, even if, by so doing, we let the finer shades of the phenomenon escape us—and let us, above all, be deadly serious about the undertaking.

"Together" (Macmillan) is very serious. It is also, of course, very interesting, as the eternal subject of man and woman cannot fail to be when it is handled with Mr. Robert Herrick's dexterity. It is plain-spoken and searching; it is courageous in the method of its investigation. After all this, it is sad to have to say that its deduction—the moral of the story—is distinctly pessimistic. "What is marriage?" cries Mr. Herrick, well on the way through his book, with the happiness of at least three couples tumbling about their ears. And he winds up his reply to the query with a ringing challenge to the modern wife. "Woman in America, splendidly free and Queen! what have you done with the men given into your charge? Clever, beautiful, brilliant—our most shining prize—but what have you done for the souls of the men given into your keeping? . . . The answer roars up from the city streets—the most material age and the most material men and the least lovely civilisation on God's earth."

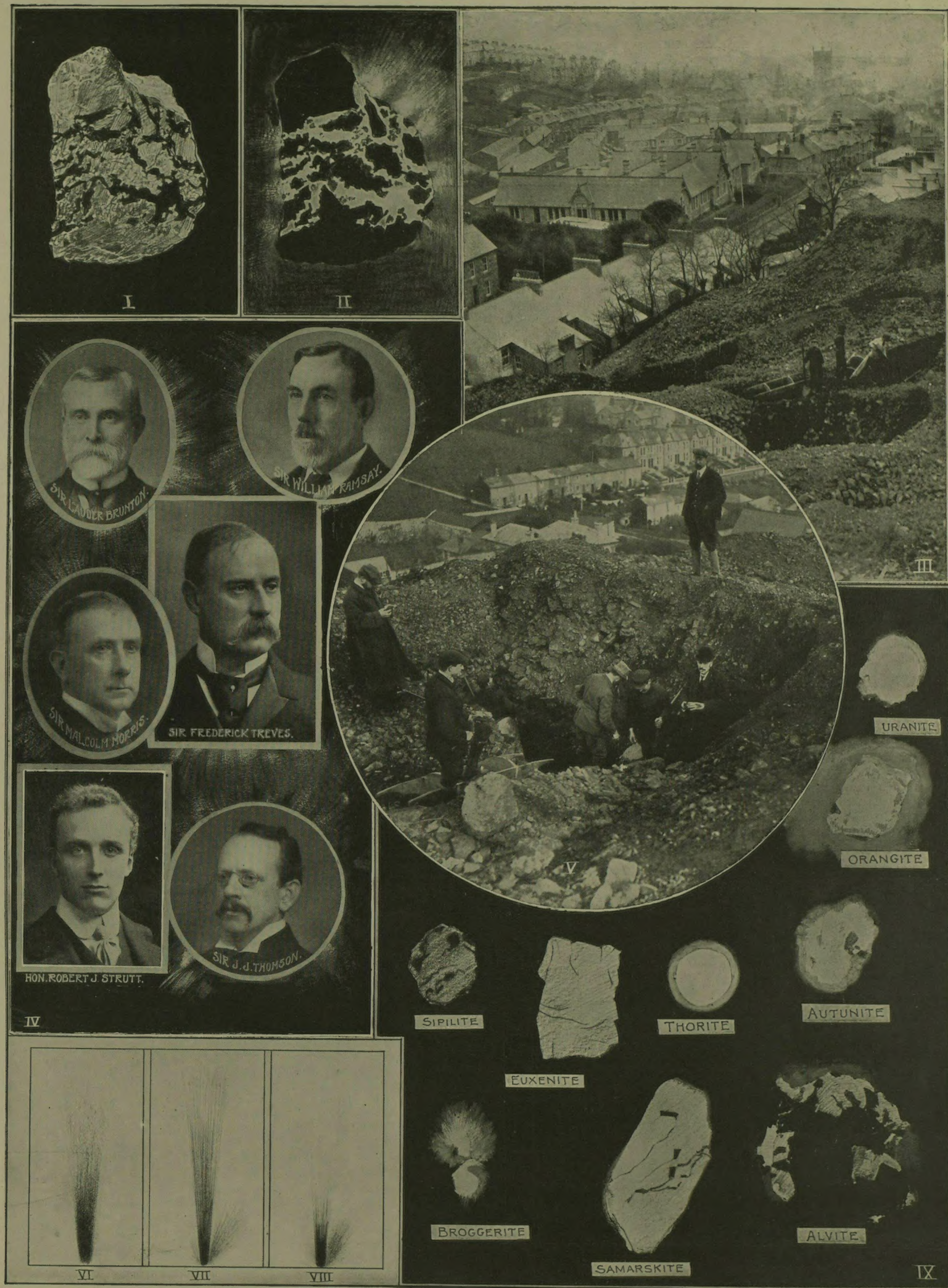
The book begins with the marriage of Isabella and John Lane, who are, and remain, the principal pair, though there are many others. Isabella has chosen her future husband, and she loves him. In the little chapel, with her marriage vow on her lips, her eyes search his face, and suddenly he seems a stranger to her. . . . She goes away with him, out of the noisy merry-making of the wedding guests, into the mystery of union, to discover that there is no union as her vague dreams had pictured it. They are not one, but two: the American wife is born free, and free, despite her own desire, as it appears, she is destined to remain. She has her social aspirations, is clever and successful with them; while John, who is required to bring grist to the mill, becomes absorbed in the fierce struggle of getting rich—somehow, anyhow. Isabella wakes to the dangers that threaten him in the end, but neither in marriage nor in motherhood is she a true woman, as a primitive people would understand the word. She is "not so much sexless as without sex," Mr. Herrick tells us. A feminine enigma, in short. No wonder the thoughtful author contemplates her with head-shaking and gloom.

Lucia, the married woman in Mr. Benson's "The Climber" (Heinemann), is a sad, bad example too, but since we do not gather that we are to look upon her as typical, except perhaps of a limited few, it is possible to follow her worthless career without more than a passing grimace at its radical immorality. Lucia lied, and schemed and cheated relentlessly to get her own ends; and she stole her dearest friend's lover, using that hapless maiden as a stalking-horse. Maud really had a lucky escape, for Lord Brayton, whom Lucia annexed, was a dull dog, though not as obtuse as his wife believed him to be. Maud married Charlie, who was nice, but weak, and upon whom Lady Brayton, satiated by her brilliant successes in the Smart Set, proceeded to cast a covetous eye. Marriage for Lucia also, it will be seen, was a partnership, and not a union, and if she had married one of Mr. Herrick's long-suffering American husbands, she might have had her fling without fear of retribution. Being a British matron, albeit of a meretricious sort, she was relegated to the stool of repentance, where she is left sitting. This is quite as it should be. She is excellent company, but we cannot forgive her behaviour to Aunt Cathy, whose portrait, in all its gruff kindness and simplicity, is, to our mind, the best thing, among many good things, in the book.

The peculiarity of Sir Hugh and Lady Channice's married life was that they lived it apart, Amabel in the dismal country house among the meadows, and her husband in an expensive, rackety manner, hinted at rather than described, in the gay world. "Amabel Channice" (Arnold) goes "one better" than the two books just considered in one respect, for it opens twenty years or so after the marriage day. Amabel was handed over, a shy, unformed schoolgirl, to Sir Hugh, who found her fortune useful and her personality comfortably unobtrusive. She is introduced to us as a middle-aged woman, living with her son, and expiating the long-past flowering of her soul in a secret, daily penitence. The great choice of her maturity had to be made between her son and her husband. Their antagonism hovers on the edge of being horrible, but the power and restraint of fine writing convert it into something better. Altogether, a moving book, that presents its own problems, and bravely threshes them out.

We have spoken of marital problems, but what is to be said of the one put forward by Mr. W. H. Mallock in the psychic researches of "An Immortal Soul" (Bell)? If the Reverend Theophilus Barton had married Nest Vivian (as he had every intention of doing), and had subsequently discovered that he was also the husband of Enid Wynn, whose character as an agnostic was deeply distasteful to him, the fat would have been in the fire with a vengeance. Mr. Mallock's book is a study of dual personality, worked out with the utmost precision. He does not trifle with the matter. He is scientific and exhaustive, and he lays all the religious issues which are necessarily raised by such a subject before his readers with what we can only describe as an appalling exactness. If Enid and Nest, who were unconscious of each other's existence, could live separate lives, one saintly and the other vicious, in the same body—if a trifling accident would serve to transform the gentle Nest into the rampaging Enid, or vice-versa—where was, or whose was, the immortal soul? Can a body have two souls? If two, can it have more? Can—but no. Mr. Barton escaped the complications that threatened him. Let us, while not withholding our admiration for Mr. Mallock's novel, fly, too, from the questions that it raises.

RADIUM TO BE PRODUCED IN ENGLAND: A NEW INDUSTRY.



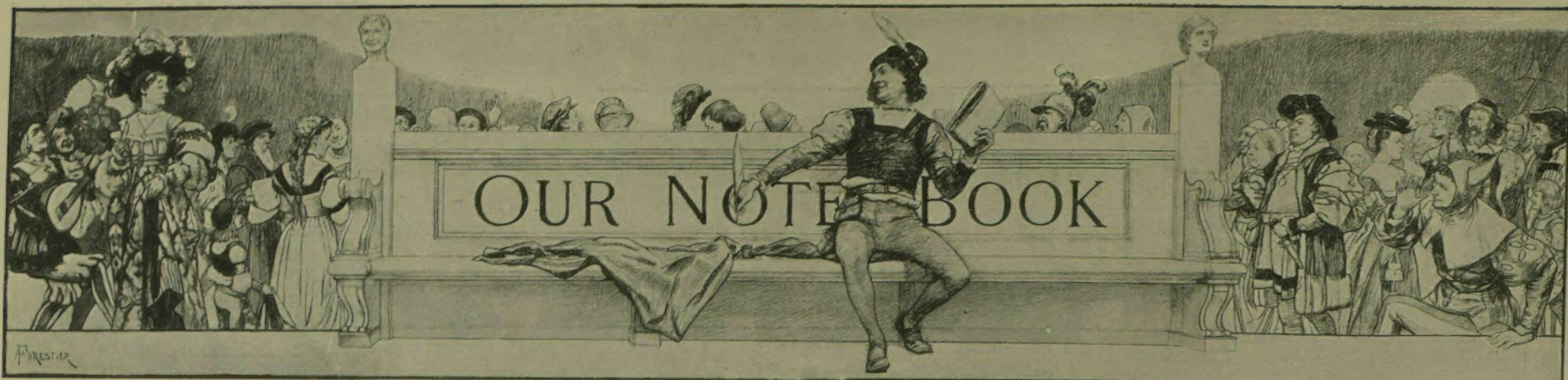
I. A PIECE OF PITCHBLEND ORE WITH A POLISHED FLAT SURFACE, WITH THE DARK PITCHBLEND ITSELF LYING IN A "GANGUE" OF FELSPAR, QUARTZ, HORNBLEND, ETC.
 II. THE RADIOGRAPH THAT RESULTED FROM PLACING THE PITCHBLEND ORE FACE DOWN UPON A SENSITIZED PLATE FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—THE BLACK PITCHBLEND APPEARING LIGHT OWING TO THE EMANATIONS FROM THE RADIUM CONTAINED IN IT.

III. A CORNISH MINE THAT WILL SUPPLY MUCH OF THE PITCHBLEND FROM WHICH "ENGLISH" RADIUM WILL BE EXTRACTED: THE TRENWITH MINE, SHOWING ST. IVES IN THE BACKGROUND.
 IV. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BRITISH RADIUM INSTITUTE.
 V. WHERE RADIUM BEARING ORE IS FOUND: A SCENE ON THE TRENWITH MINE, CORNWALL.

VI. EMANATIONS FROM RADIUM UNCOVERED, AND NOT UNDER MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.
 VII. EMANATIONS FROM RADIUM UNCOVERED, BUT UNDER MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.
 VIII. EMANATIONS FROM RADIUM COVERED, AND UNDER MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.
 IX. RADIOGRAPHS OF PIECES OF VARIOUS ONES CONTAINING RADIUM TAKEN BY THEIR OWN LIGHT.

At the moment of the foundation of the British Radium Institute comes an announcement of the beginning of a new British industry, the extraction of radium from pitchblende ore mined in Cornwall. Further interest attaches to this, from the fact that the Government of Austria has forbidden the exportation of radium.

Photographs of Members of the Committee by Ferrard, Elliott and Fry, and Lafayette.—(See "World's News" Page.)



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I READ the other day in some philosophical magazine or other that some Professor whose name I forget (why not say Posh?) was the most conscientious and thorough investigator of ethical origins; and that Posh had come to the conclusion that the old doctrine of a definite thing called the conscience could not be maintained. If I were to say that I had swum to an island where I learnt that there is no such thing as swimming, you would think it a rather odd remark. If I told you that I had read a book which conclusively proved to me that I could not read, your lips might murmur faintly the word "paradox." If I were to say that I had seen a diagram which distinctly proved me to be blind, it is barely possible that you would not believe me. Yet I wonder how many mild but intelligent modern mortals would have read or have read that phrase in the philosophical magazine, and not seen anything absurd in the idea of a man conscientiously discovering that he has no conscience.

This is the most irritating of all the modern illogicalities. I mean the habit of beginning with something of which we are doubtful and expounding (or even denying) in the light of it that of which we are certain. Superficially and to start with, it is obvious that the world around us may be almost anything; it may be anarchy or Providence or inevitable progress, or mere natural routine; there is something to be said for its being Hell. The thing of which we are certain is ourselves, and the existence or non-existence in us of such things as a moral sense or the art of swimming. That is the first situation; the origin of all religion and all irreligion. But these extraordinary Professors ask me to begin with evolution and all sorts of things that may never even have occurred; and in the light of them discuss whether my own experiences have occurred. They light up the certain with explanations from the disputed. Now I am not passionately anxious to be explained; and I resolutely refuse to be explained away. Drive me away, if I am sufficiently submissive. Carry me away, if I am sufficiently portable. But do not imagine that you can explain me away and that I shall accept the explanation in a gentlemanly spirit; do not suppose that you can either browbeat or persuade me out of my mystic and primordial certainty that I am that I am. The point is very obvious; and yet the missing of it is responsible for a forest of the mistakes that are growing round us on every side and in every question. Generalisations absorb and employ details, but they cannot abolish them. General knowledge may prove that your experience is general, or it may prove that it is not general; but it cannot prove that it is not genuine. And yet in almost every one of the practical points in dispute in our society, people are being worried and poisoned and misled by this quite infantile fallacy.

Take the most obvious case: take marriage and the relation of the sexes. There is a vast deal to be discussed about what sexual relation is best, or about whether most existing relations are successful. But the ultra-advanced women whose works I read talk as if married people did not know whether they

were happy or not until they had gone to certain lectures. According to them, a woman must rush out of her house in order to find out whether the inside of her house is pretty. Now, the married state, whether the best possible relation or no, is at least a real relation. The people who are placed in it know much more about it than they know about anybody else, and generally much more about it than anybody else knows about them. The Family is much more of a fact even than the State. The State can, of course, destroy the Family if it likes, as the English Government destroyed the Highland Clan. But the English Government was not such a fool as to try and explain to the Highland Clan what the Clan really felt

duties, and it is as much her honour to be, within reason, avaricious as it is her husband's honour to be, within reason, extravagant. And she does it, by what is called wheedling, for two reasons: first, because it often happens that she has some affection for her permanent ally on this earth; and second, because, even if she had not, it is impossible to conduct existence in a perpetual state of seriousness. That, by the way, is one of the things which modern critics of marriage especially forget, owing to their absurd habit of trying to compress a lifetime of marriage into one stage-play. One of the conditions of marriage is a constant change in the temperature of levity and gravity. A man who is quite certain that his wife is a good woman is also quite certain that she wants money seriously, and will very probably ask for it amusingly. Then some Low Dutch dramatist, who has never seen her in his life, is supposed to convince him that she is only "wheedling." He is to take an acted play so seriously as to believe, in spite of knowledge, that his own real life has been an acted play.

A strange echo of the same fallacy I find in a magazine article by the distinguished French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, who holds that all the planets are inhabited, as they may be for all I know or care. I have no bias against his theory; if every star were crowded with giants twenty feet high it would not affect by a hair any of my habits or beliefs. But I notice here what I so constantly notice about the popular expositions of men of science. M. Flammarion is a great astronomer, and undoubtedly knows every speck in the Milky Way better than I know the shape of the moon. Therefore, if M. Flammarion simply told me that the planets were inhabited I should at once believe him. But when he proves it to me, I disbelieve him entirely. When he gives his arguments for his conviction I can only look at them and say that they are very weak arguments indeed. They begin with the usual business about its being no longer possible to regard our earth as the centre of the universe because it is 'an outlying and suburban star. Even this is a confusion; for a thing might be morally central without being physically central. A man's brain is not in his stomach, but is a small thing stowed away in an extremity. And it is irrelevant to the argument, because a thing

that is not central may yet be exceptional. The earth-life might easily be a unique variation without being either supreme or miraculous. That one planet out of twenty should be inhabited is no more startling favouritism than that one animal out of twenty should be Civilised Man, or that one civilised man out of twenty should be Napoleon.

But it is not that which rivetted my eye, but this: "This analogy led to the conclusion that the similitude of the conformation of these worlds must extend to their rôle in the universe. If Venus were not inhabited, the earth would not be so either." If I could prove to the astronomer that there were no people on Venus, I feel sure that he would gravely draw the deduction that there are no people on the earth.



Photo. Jenkins.

TO LECTURE BEFORE THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ON MONDAY, FEB. 8:
DR. SVEN HEDIN.

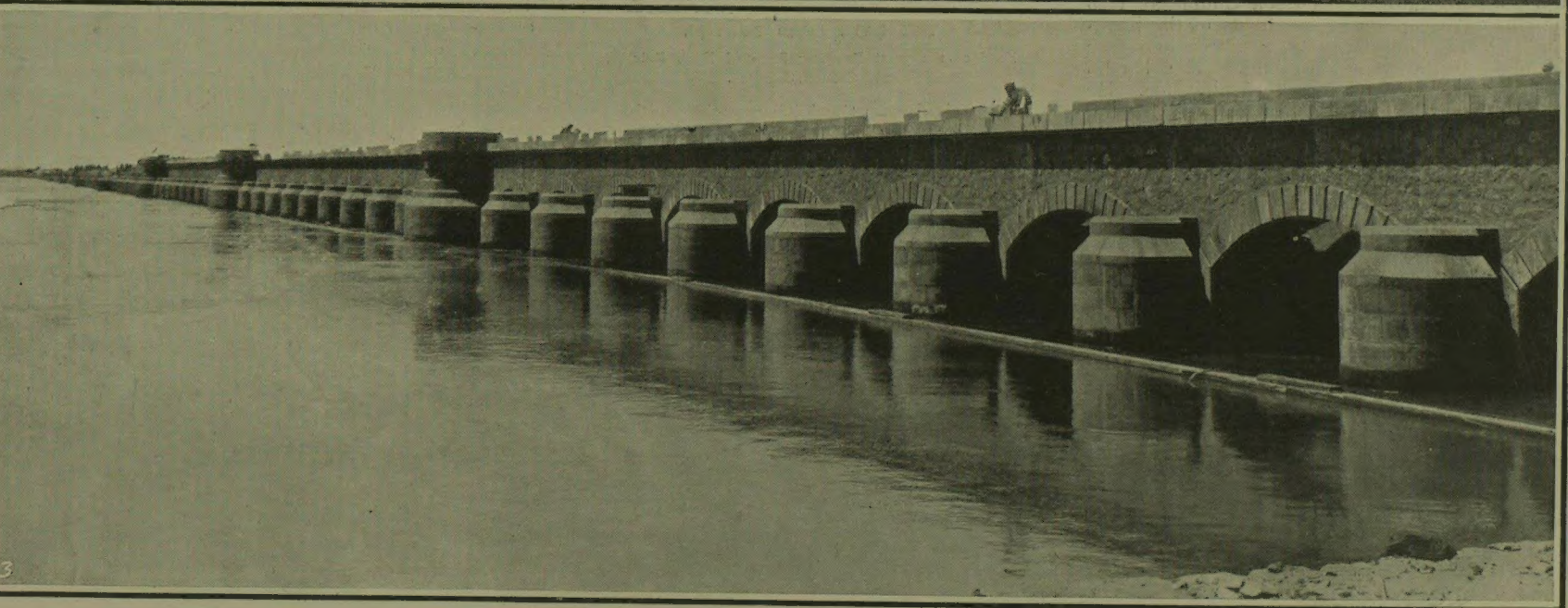
Dr. Sven Hedin has given some remarkable figures concerning his recent journey into unknown Tibet. His three years of exploration cost him over £7555; £3945 of which was given before his departure by contributors who included among their number the late King Oscar II. The balance of the amount the explorer himself paid out of profits earned by the publication of books dealing with his former journeys. His two-volume work on his third journey produced £3611, £2000 of this coming from the English edition. The book about his fourth journey carried a profit of £6666.

about itself. But the tone of feminist talk is all upon this irrational line; the person you know best on earth is to be explained to you by people whom you know very slightly, and by historical or prehistorical facts that you do not know at all.

In a Socialist paper the other day there was a letter from a highly intelligent lady something to this effect: that such and such a problem-play must have awakened many wives and husbands to the falsity and meanness of the way that the ordinary wife wheedles her husband out of money. Now, every human being who is healthily married knows of what process this is a description, and every human being knows that it is a false description. The wife grabs at the money because it is her duty to grab at money; we live, rightly or wrongly, in a society of divided

MAKING "THE DESERT BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE": THE ESNEH BARRAGE.

THE CONTINUATION OF THE WORK BEGUN WITH THE ASSOUAN DAM AND THE ASSIOUT BARRAGE.

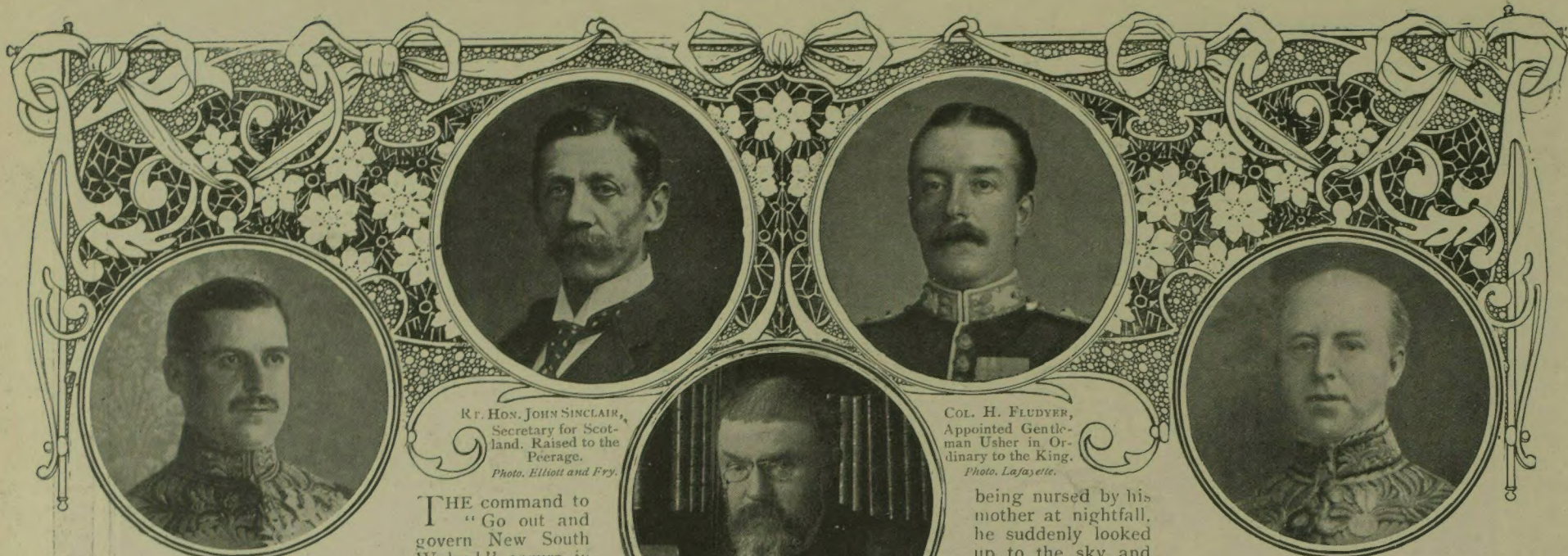


1. THE ESNEH BARRAGE, WHICH IS TO BE OPENED BY THE KHEWIE ON FEBRUARY 9, AS IT WAS IN JANUARY 1908.

2. A HIVE OF WORKERS: THE BUILDING OF THE GREAT ESNEH BARRAGE—FEBRUARY 1908.

3. AN UP-STREAM VIEW OF THE BARRAGE FROM THE EAST ABUTMENT—SEPTEMBER 1908.

The good work done by the construction of the Assouan Dam and the Assiout Barrage has been continued by the building of the Esneh Barrage, which is to be formally opened by the Khedive on the 9th of this month. Esneh is in Upper Egypt, on the Nile's west bank, and has some 25,000 inhabitants. The new barrage will provide water in plenty to an extensive tract of land in the Nile Valley, from Esneh northwards. Its special object is 'to hold up the water in low floods; its length is 2868 ft.; and it has 120 openings 16 ft. 5 in. wide; 11 abutment piers, each 37 ft. 8 in. high and 13 ft. thick, and 108 piers, each 6 ft. 6 in. thick. It has a 19 ft. 8 in. roadway, and a tramway track. Considerable credit is due to those concerned in its construction—namely to Mr. Murdoch Macdonald, Director-General of Reservoirs in Egypt; Mr. A. L. Webb, Adviser to the Ministry of Public Work; and Messrs. Aird and Co., the main contractors. From eight to ten thousand hands were employed.—[PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SIR J. AIRD AND CO.—SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE.]



SIR GERALD STRICKLAND, K.C.M.G.,

Announced (unofficially) as the New Governor of New South Wales.

RT. HON. JOHN SINCLAIR,
Secretary for Scotland. Raised to the
Peerage.

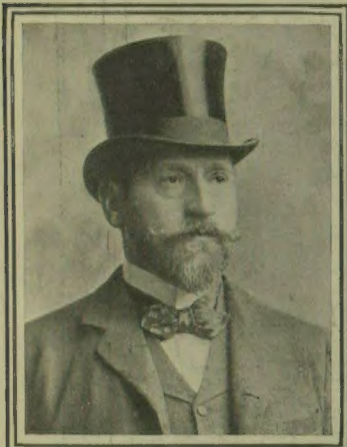
Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE command to "Go out and govern New South Wales!" occurs in one of Mr. Hilaire Belloc's humorous poems as a sentence of doom upon an English statesman.

But Sir Gerald Strickland, as Governor of Tasmania (a post which he has held since 1904), is already more or less on the spot, and it is unlikely that he would regard his removal to the Government House at Sydney as a hardship. Sir Gerald was born at Malta in 1861, and holds the title of Count Della Catena in that island. He became Chief Secretary at Malta in 1889, and before going to Tasmania was Governor of the Leeward Islands.

In order that the House of Lords may not lack a responsible Minister to take charge of Scottish affairs, the Right Hon. John Sinclair, M.P., and Secretary for Scotland since 1905, has been made a Baron of the United Kingdom. The new Peer, who has been Liberal member for Forfarshire for the last twelve years, has written a letter expressing the great regret with which he leaves the House of Commons and severs old ties with his constituents. As a point of literary interest, it is noticeable that the Secretary for Scotland writes of "Scotch," and not "Scottish," affairs. We on this side Tweed, who are often denounced for such practices, may take comfort therefrom.

Radium is one of the most, if not *the* most, expensive of chemical substances, and it was only the munificence of the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Cassel which placed on a practical footing the new scheme for a British Radium Institute, which has been started at the suggestion of his Majesty the King. Sir Ernest Cassel is a son of the banker, Jacob Cassel, of Cologne, and received his education in that city. He himself carries on business in Old Broad Street. He was made a G.C.M.G. in 1905, and a G.C.V.O. the following year. Sir Ernest possesses, in addition, several Continental Orders, and is a member of the Privy Council. He takes an active interest in hunting and racing.



Photo, Lafayette.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ERNEST CASSEL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,

By whose Munificence the British Radium Institute has been Founded.

Lord Iveagh (formerly Sir Edward Cecil Guinness), who also has given a liberal donation to the funds of the Radium Institute, has already shown himself a patron of public institutions devoted to the art of healing. The Dublin hospitals especially have benefited by his munificence. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has recently been elected Chancellor of Dublin University. He was made a Baronet in 1885, a Baron in 1891, and a Viscount in 1905.

All who knew him, and the many who benefited by his princely generosity, will mourn the death of Lord Burton. Born in 1837, a grandson of the founder of the great brewery, Michael Arthur Bass was made a Baronet in 1882, and this baronetcy now goes to his nephew, Mr. W. A. Hammar Bass. The barony, which was first created in 1886 and re-created in 1897, devolves on Lord Burton's only child, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie of Dochfour, who thus becomes a Peeress in her own right. Lord Burton was a personal friend of the King, who, but for illness, would have visited him at Rangemore last December. The county of Stafford and the town of Burton owe an



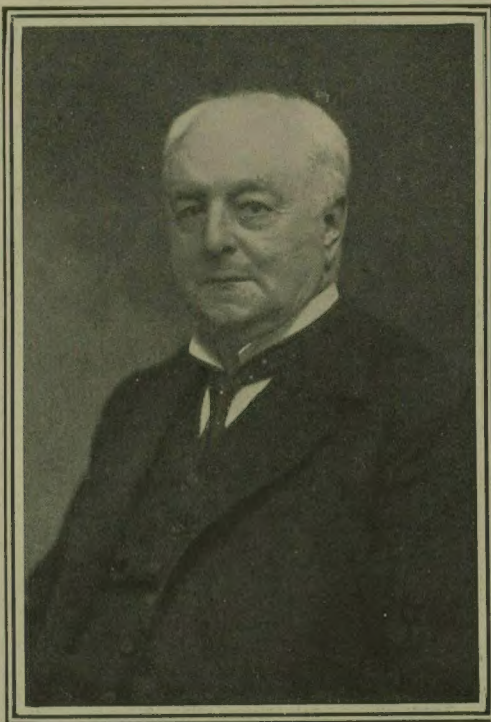
Photo, Henri Manuel.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ,

New Member of the French Academy.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

incalculable debt to the late Peer's munificence. In politics he began as a Liberal, and was a close friend of Mr. Gladstone, but parted from him,



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE LORD BURTON,

Head of the great Brewing Firm of Bass, Ratcliff, and Grettton, Limited.

politically, on the Irish question, with Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, and had since been a strong Liberal Unionist and Tariff Reformer.

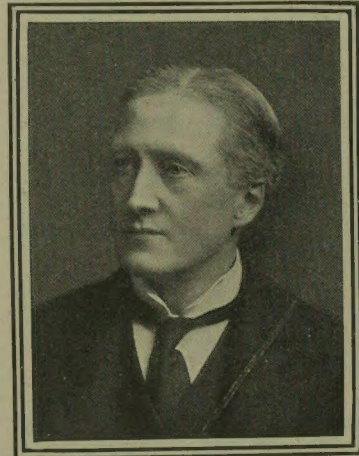
COL. H. FLUDYER,
Appointed Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to the King.

Photo, Lafayette.

being nursed by his mother at nightfall, he suddenly looked up to the sky and saw, with much infantile joy, first one star, and then another and another. M. Poincaré is eminent not only as a mathematician, astronomer, and physicist, but also as a philosopher, by virtue of his book, "Science et l'Hypothèse."

Colonel Henry Fludyer, C.V.O., has been appointed a Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to his Majesty, in place of Major-General J. P. Brabazon, who has resigned. Colonel Fludyer, who was a few years ago in command of the Scots Guards, has had a distinguished military career. He served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated Arabi Pasha. Colonel Fludyer also took part in the Suakin Expedition three years later, and has medals for both campaigns.

Recent happenings in India lend more than usual interest to the appointment of a new Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, from which post Sir Francis Maclean will retire on March 31. On the recommendation of the Secretary for India, the King has approved the appointment of Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E. A Welshman by birth, Sir Lawrence was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1883, and became a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1896. Three years later he became Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, a position which he has held up to the present.



Photo, Lafayette.

VISCOUNT IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S., LL.D., D.L.,

Who has given a liberal Donation to the British Radium Institute.

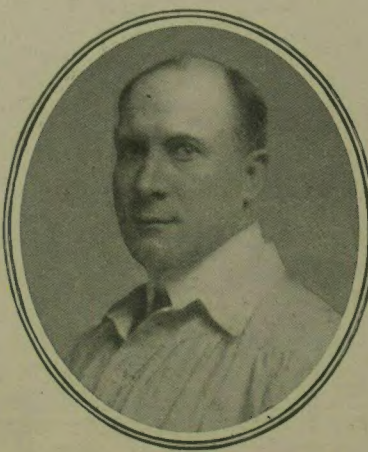
Sculpture and architecture are well represented in the latest additions to the ranks of Royal Academicians and Associates. The two new R.A.s are Mr. W. Goscombe John and Mr. John Belcher. Several of Mr. John's statues are familiar to Londoners, including his "Boy at Play," in the Tate Gallery, and his memorial to Sir Arthur Sullivan in the Embankment Gardens. He is a native of Cardiff, and since winning the Royal Academy's Gold Medal and Travelling Studentship in 1889 has executed a large number of fine portrait-statues, busts, and memorials. Mr. John Belcher, one of our leading architects, has been an A.R.A. for the last eight years; while Mr. Bertram Mackennal, the new Associate, is a rising sculptor, whose work has been conspicuous at Burlington House in recent years. The veteran French painter—Jean Paul Laurens—has been elected an Honorary Foreign Academician. He is a member of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts, and exhibited at the Salon as long ago as 1863. "The Death of the Duc d'Enghien" is one of his chief pictures, which are mainly large historical canvases.



Photo, Stanley and Co.

M. JEAN PAUL LAURENS,

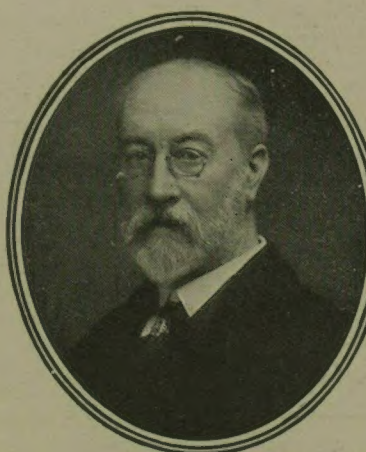
Elected an Honorary Foreign Academician.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

MR. BERTRAM MACKENNAL,

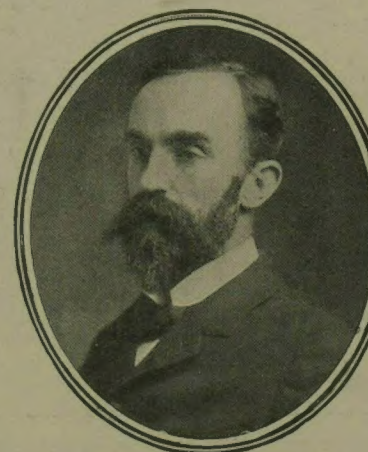
A Rising Sculptor, just Elected an A.R.A.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. JOHN BELCHER,

The Distinguished Architect and New R.A.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. W. GOSCOMBE JOHN,

The Eminent Sculptor and New R.A.

between this country and Germany, which, it is to be hoped, will be permanent. Both nations are looking forward with expectant interest to the event, and it is evident that in Germany whole-hearted efforts are being made, not only by the Kaiser, but by public bodies and the people generally, to give their royal

[Continued overleaf.]

BOBBING ON THE FLAT: "PUNTING" A TOBOGGAN.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



GOOD FOR THE ICE! A BOBSLEIGH RACE ON A BANDY-RINK AT ST. MORITZ.

The bobsleigh appears in this fashion at gymkhanas only, and is then propelled by means of the sticks used by ski-runners. Bandy, it may be noted, is a form of ice-hockey played at St. Moritz.

It will be seen that, by way of mascot, one of the competing teams has mounted a "Teddy-bear" before the steerer.

guests a royal welcome. The visits of King Edward to Continental monarchs have always been potent factors in the development of international friendship, and, in like manner, when he has visited this country, Kaiser Wilhelm has done much to bring about a good understanding between his people and ourselves. Similar effects have resulted from the interchange of visits between public bodies and learned societies in the two countries. There is nothing like personal contact and discussion for getting rid of misapprehensions and prejudices; and modern facilities of travel should enable many of us to follow the King's good example and make friends in Germany.

Radium. In his now famous lecture on "Radium in Surgery," delivered in the clinical theatre of the London Hospital, Sir Frederick Treves explained what might, and what might not, be expected from radium as a healing force. He warned the medical profession and the public not to be too sanguine, but, at the same time, he specified a number of diseases and skin affections (such as nævus, angioma, eczema, etc.) on which radium has an ascertained and powerful effect. Of its uses in cases of cancerous growths it is too early as yet to speak. It is a mysterious remedy, too, for as yet no one knows how or why it operates beneficially upon the human body. The fact that it has certain healing properties, however, and may be found to have more, lends great interest to the foundation of the British Radium Institute, and the number of eminent names connected with the movement makes it clear that the medical profession and scientists generally entertain high hopes of the future of radium. The obstacle to its

the British public to the necessity of national defence. The reason is, no doubt, that "things seen are mightier than things heard," and also than things read, and the scenes of this new patriotic play, showing what might

in the cause of Slav freedom in the Balkans. The sum still due from Turkey amounts to about twenty-two millions sterling, and of this Russia offers to cancel enough to allow Turkey to borrow the sum she demands from Bulgaria (five millions), Bulgaria undertaking to repay to Russia £3,280,000, the sum that has been offered by Bulgaria to Turkey. A very ingenious plan, and satisfactory to all parties—to Russia on the principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive.



Photo. Sargent.

TO BE HONOURED BY THE KING: THE BRITISH SEAMEN WHO DID SUCH HEROIC SERVICE AT MESSINA.

The crew of the steamer "Alonwen" received a civic welcome on their arrival in Cardiff, and the Home Office has announced that the King will present each of the men chiefly concerned in the rescue-work at Messina with the Albert Medal. Our photograph shows (reading from left to right): "Now then" Smith, Second-Officer Reed, Prossert, and Captain Owen.

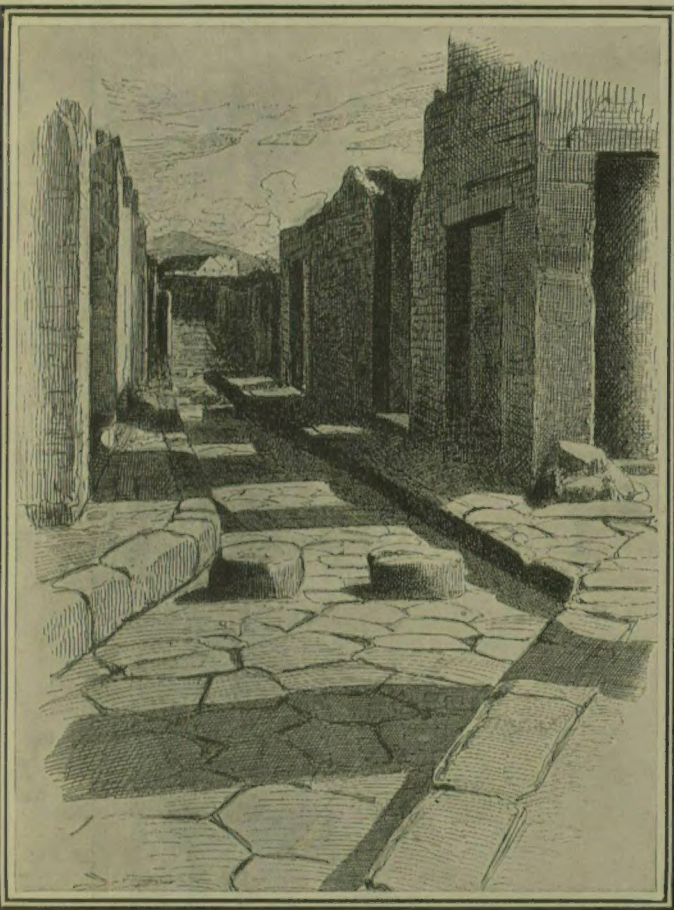
happen to respectable suburban householders in the event of a foreign army landing on our shores, have at length kindled the torpid imagination of John Bull. At any rate, the National Service League has chosen this as a favourable time to bring before the public their plan for making the Territorial Army a really efficient and adequate body (there is no doubt of its courage) for the purpose of home defence. Briefly, the plan proposed is to make service in the "Terriers" compulsory for all young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, to extend the time of training, and to create a reserve force liable to be called out in time of grave emergency. The additional annual cost of the scheme is estimated at £4,000,000. The President of the League is Earl Roberts, and its Vice-Presidents are the Duke of Wellington, and Lords Milner, Curzon, and Meath.

The Turco-Bulgarian Settlement.

General relief was felt at the news that Russia had stepped into the breach between Turkey and Bulgaria, and proposed to make good the difference between the amounts respectively offered by Bulgaria and demanded by Turkey as an indemnity to the latter country for the surrender of her suzerain rights over the former. This happy solution of the difficulty, which had shown signs of becoming serious, was at once recognised as practically putting to an end the Turco-Bulgarian crisis, and it affords one more illustration of the power of money in politics. Indeed, nearly the whole of this last diplomatic war in the Near East has been fought with financial weapons. By her action in this matter, Russia has rendered an invaluable service to the cause of European peace. The method by which the payment is to be made is also interesting. Turkey still owes Russia

seventy annual instalments of indemnity in respect of the Russo-Turkish War, undertaken as it was by Russia

some 25,000 inhabitants. For the purpose of carrying out this great engineering work, some eight or ten thousand hands were employed. Quarries had to be opened up, roads laid, and more than twenty miles of railway specially constructed. Houses, workshops, and a hospital had to be built, and a water-supply arranged, while quite a fleet of various kinds of craft were employed on the river. The work was begun in November 1906, and during the operations a fair-way was left in mid-stream for boats passing up and down the river. There was an exciting period at one stage of the work, when only twelve weeks remained to build up a gap to the height required when the Nile would be in full flood. But by a strenuous effort it was accomplished, and the whole work was actually finished a year and a half before the contract time.



STEPPING-STONES ACROSS A STREET: THE STEPPING-STONES AND FOOTWAYS OF OLD POMPEII.

We give this illustration from Pierre Gusman's "Pompeii," published by Mr. William Heinemann, that our readers may be able to see, given in greater detail than is possible on our Double-page Illustration, the stepping-stones and footways of old Pompeii.

general use in surgery is at present its enormous cost. It has been found to exist in pitchblende, of which deposits occur at the Trenwith Mine in Cornwall. But the great quantities of material which have to be sifted before even a few grains of radium can be produced, involve much time and labour, and make the process of extraction highly expensive. It is possible that science may devise means of cheapening the cost of its production; and, in any case, the foundation of the British Radium Institute marks a new epoch in the history of surgery.

National Defence. The new play at Wyndham's Theatre, "An Englishman's Home," bids fair to achieve what articles in the Press, realistic novels about foreign invasions, and impassioned harangues in and out of Parliament have so far failed to accomplish—namely, the awakening of



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

PUTNEY'S MINIATURE FLOOD: THE MOTOR-BUS WHOSE PASSENGERS WERE RESCUED BY BOAT.

The bursting of a water-main in Putney High Street caused some remarkable scenes on Tuesday last. A motor-bus was caught by the torrent of water, and its passengers had to be taken from it in a boat.

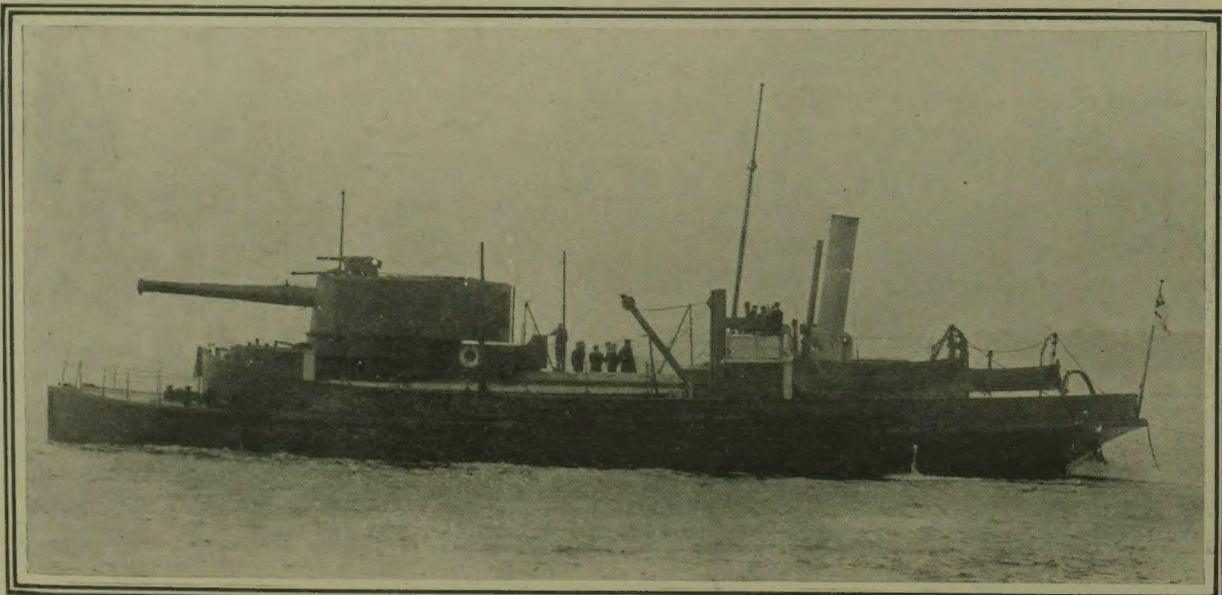


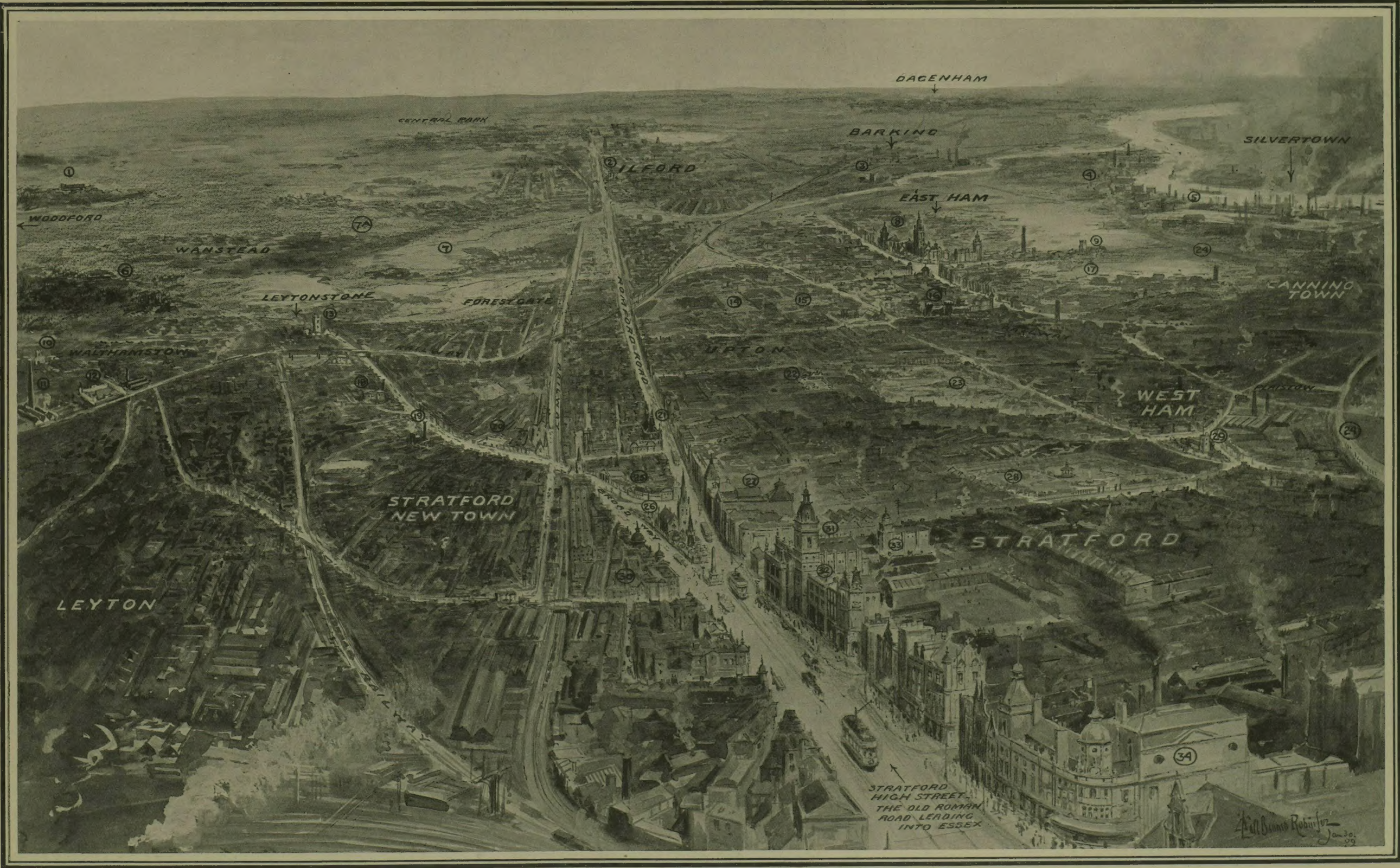
Photo. Cribb.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL: A GREAT NAVAL GUN AND BARBETTE MOUNTED ON AN 870-TON CRAFT.

The gun and barbette were mounted on the old screw gun-boat "Drudge," a vessel of 870 tons, that they might undergo trials before being placed on one of the new war-ships.

A THIRD LONDON CITY: THE PROPOSED CITY OF EASTMINSTER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, FEB. 6, 1909.—189

THE AREA THAT WOULD BE EMBRACED IN THE PROPOSED NEW CITY: THE EASTMINSTER OF THE FUTURE?

It was proposed the other day, at the annual banquet of the West Ham Corporation Electric Supply Department, that a new city should be created in East London, and should be known as Eastminster. It was suggested that this great area, which is divided from London by the Lea, would be best served by a single government, and it was proposed that the new city should include West Ham, East Ham, Leyton, Walthamstow, Ilford, Barking, Woodford, Wanstead, Dagenham, and North Woolwich, which have a total population of 878,268; an area of 37,856 acres, and a rateable value of £3,627,043. It is believed that the new scheme would cause an annual saving of at least £50,000. The numbers on the map refer to the following landmarks—

1. L.C.C. LUNATIC ASYLUM.	6. EPPING FOREST.	10. PARISH CHURCH, WALTHAMSTOW.	15. PLASNET PARK.	21. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM.	26. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, AND THE OBELISK.	30. THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD.
2. TOWN HALL, ILFORD.	7. WANSTEAD FLATS.	11. THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT STATION.	16. BOLEYN CASTLE.	22. THE SPOTTED DOG.	27. EMPIRE MUSIC HALL, STRATFORD.	31. TOWN HALL.
3. BARKING ABBEY.	7A. WANSTEAD PARK.	12. MASTER - BAKERS' ALMS-HOUSES.	17. CENTRAL PARK, EAST HAM.	23. WEST HAM PARK.	28. RECREATION GROUND.	32. FIRE STATION.
4. GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY'S WORKS.	8. CENTRAL HALL, TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, TOWN HALL, AND LIBRARY.	13. LEYTONSTONE CHURCH.	18. WORKHOUSE.	24. NORTHERN OUTPUT SEWER.	29. WEST HAM PARISH CHURCH.	33. THE HOSPITAL.
5. DOCKS.	9. PARISH CHURCH, EAST HAM.	14. JEWS' BURIAL-GROUND.	19. BREWERY.	25. WESLEYAN CHAPEL AND GIRLS' SCHOOL.		34. THE BOROUGH THEATRE, STRATFORD.



"A. E. JACOMB,"
Winner of a £262 10s. Prize
for a Novel.

"A. E. Jacomb," winner of the 250 guinea prize for a novel, offered by Mr. Andrew Melrose, is Miss Jacomb-Hood, sister of the artist. Her book bears the title, "The Faith of His Fathers."

Photograph by Downey.

A personal note is contributed by Mr. Alfred Kalisch, but this occupies no more than a few pages: the study of the life and the criticism of the works are by Mr. Ernest Newman, who commands our attention when he writes about music. It may be remarked that he would continue to do so even if he could refrain from a bad habit of writing at the top of his voice. A nervous reader might easily be frightened of an author so vigorous—his right hand holds a pen, but we feel that his left hand must hold a

Recent Works on Music.

To the "Living Masters of Music" series, published by Mr. John Lane, has been added "Richard Strauss."

A bludgeon. Happily, for all his tiresome forcefulness and the lack of restraint that suggests an open-air meeting in Hyde Park on a Sunday afternoon, Mr. Newman has a critical faculty of high order, and it enables him to lay a finger, rather a threatening finger be it added, upon the weak joints in the composer's armour. His analysis of the works by which Strauss is best known is just; and he declares that Strauss, "with all his present faults, remains by far the most commanding figure in contemporary music."

for itself; we could wish that the majority of men who write their reminiscences had as much to say, and an equal capacity for saying it well.



RICHARD STRAUSS AS A CHILD.

Mr. John S. Bumpus, hon. librarian of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, has written a "History of English Cathedral Music," and the work has been published in two volumes by T. Werner Laurie. This is

THE COMPOSER WHO OUT-WAGNERS WAGNER: DR. RICHARD STRAUSS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Dr. Richard Strauss, whose new opera "Electra" has made such a sensation in the musical world, has been irreverently termed by Mr. Owen Seaman "great despot of din." The score of "Electra" is said to be the most complicated ever devised, and likely to cause havoc among the voices of singers by the strain it puts upon them. The composer's other chief works are "Salome," "Don Quixote," the "Sinfonia Domestica," and "Till Eulenspiegel."

Illustrations Reproduced from "Richard Strauss," in the "Living Masters of Music" series, by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. John Lane.

clearly a work of reference for the scholar, the student, and the amateur, and one can but wish it had been presented in a

more attractive shape. Paper, margins and binding leave something to be desired when the question of permanence is considered, and this is

the more to be regretted because the author's task has been undertaken conscientiously, and the illustrations, which are plentiful, are of distinct interest. The story of this country's church music starts, of course, from the Reformation, and the earliest choral book in the possession of the English Church is Merbecke's "Booke of Common Praier Noted," which appeared in 1550. Mr. Bumpus gives us a facsimile page. From those remote days down to the times of Sir Frederick Ouseley, who gave the library to St. Michael's College, is a far cry; but Mr. Bumpus contrives to make the intervening centuries interesting, and to show how English church music was built up from small beginnings until it could compass achievements that will neither be readily forgotten nor easily excelled. Mr. Bumpus does not wield the pen of a very ready writer, and split infinitives have no terror for him; but it is clear that he has given time, thought, and much hard labour to the making of his volumes, and for the sake of the material gathered there will be many to pardon the somewhat slipshod method of its presentation.

MRS. CROKER,
Who has written another novel,
"Katherine the Arrogant."

Mrs. Croker's latest work, one of very many, is published by Messrs. Methuen. It tells the story of an orphan girl, who has to earn her own living in London and Switzerland.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

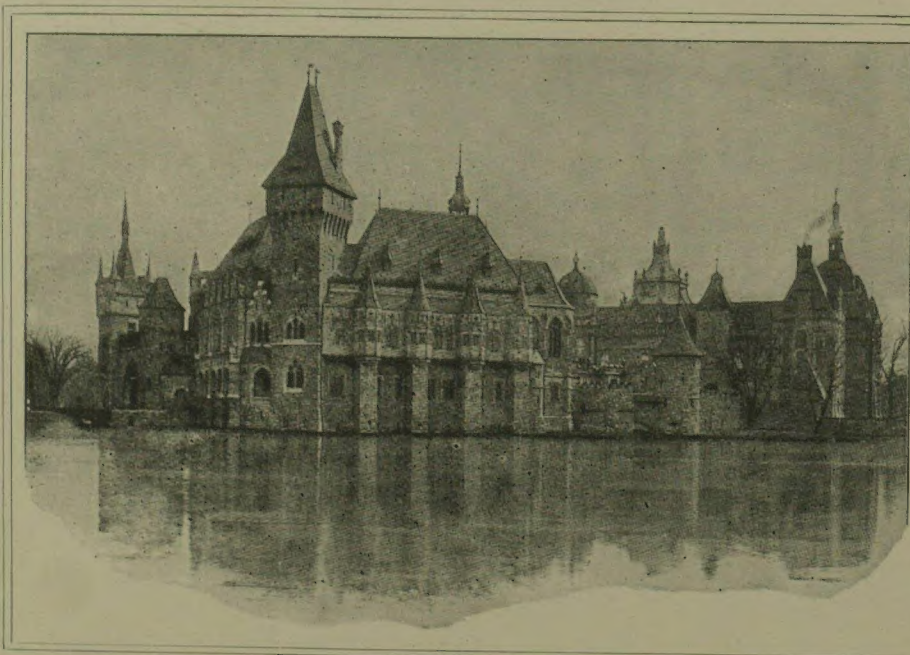


RICHARD STRAUSS AS A BOY.



RICHARD STRAUSS AS A STUDENT.

Mr. Joseph Bennett's volume, "Forty Years of Music, 1865-1905" (Methuen), is good company. Gossips pleasantly from beginning to end of his recollections, and has skimmed the cream of forty years' experience for the benefit of his readers. It is not easy to believe that the book can fail in its appeal to young or old, for the former will find sufficient reference to the moderns, and the latter can renew their youth in the author's cheerful company. In the forty years of his active work Mr. Bennett served five daily papers in London, four weekly ones, five musical journals, and four provincial dailies. His connection with the *Daily Telegraph* started in 1870, when the late Sir Campbell Clarke left London and its music for Paris, and four years later Mr. Bennett was asked to devote all his service to the paper, with the result that for some years he combined musical criticism with descriptive reporting. This was possible thirty years ago or more, for concerts and musical festivals were of comparatively rare occurrence; to-day the *Telegraph* employs three critics, and can keep them busy for ten months out of twelve. Mr. Bennett's narrative is largely personal; he does not concern himself here with theories of musical progress, for, being an alert journalist as well as a competent critic, he is quick to grasp what the public wants. He has fought for his convictions in the newspapers; for his book he keeps to stories of those representatives of music in all its branches with whom he came into touch during the heyday of his activity. The result of this selection speaks



AN IMITATION OLD-WORLD CASTLE AS AN AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM: THE GOTHIC WING OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, BUDAPEST.

The building is by no means as old as it looks. Indeed, it was built only a few decades ago. It is one of the sights of the Hungarian capital, and stands on the banks of the artificial lake that is a part of Budapest's great park. This park, it is worth noting also, looks much older than it is. It occupies a site that was once valueless, practically a rubbish-heap, and every tree in it and there are many, large and small—was transplanted.

Reproduced from "Hungary of To-day," by permission of the publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

Hungary of To-day.

The political situation in Eastern Europe has lately produced a fertile crop of books dealing with the various countries involved. The picturesque and romantic land of Hungary has inspired a considerable number, and while they do not all agree in their views they have one feature in common, which is their emphasis of the political individuality of the Hungarian Kingdom, as opposed to the popular idea which regards it as merely a part of the Austrian Empire. In "Hungary of To-day," (Eveleigh Nash) Mr. Percy Alden, M.P., has collected and edited a number of articles on Hungarian life and politics, written by some of the best-known public men in that country, with an article of his own on "The State Child." The Prime Minister, Alexander Wekerle, writes on Taxation Reform, and the Ministers of Justice, Commerce, and Public Instruction deal severally with "Law and Justice," "Labour Legislation" and "The Hungarian Constitution." Portraits of nine Ministers form the frontispiece, and the book is amply illustrated by numerous photographs, including scenes in Budapest and other places, in which the imposing dignity of the public buildings is especially striking. The book should be of great value and interest to students of international politics.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF FAMOUS MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. XIV.: BABBIE, THE HEROINE OF J. M. BARRIE'S "LITTLE MINISTER."

"Only while she passed did he see her as a gleam of colour, a gypsy elf poorly clad, her bare feet flashing beneath a short green skirt, a twig of rowan berries stuck carelessly into her black hair. Her face was pale. She had an angel's loveliness."

THE WALLS OF JERICO UNearthED: DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE

All Illustrations (except No. 1 on the first page) reproduced from the



1. THE VAST MOUND MARKING THE SITE OF ANCIENT JERICO, THE CITY THAT FELL BEFORE THE TRUMPET-BLASTS AND SHOUTS OF JOSHUA'S ARMY, AND RE-BUILDERS OF WHICH WORKED UNDER THE CURSE—"CURSED BE THE MAN BEFORE THE LORD THAT RISETH UP AND BUILDETH THIS CITY JERICO."

Excavations carried out by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft on the supposed site of the ancient city of Jericho—that city whose walls fell miraculously before the trumpet-blasts and shouts of Joshua's army—have revealed most interesting remains. The ground investigated was an artificial plateau near the Ain-es-Sultan spring, a mile and a half from Entab. The outer walls of the city were unearthed some eight feet below the surface, and proved to be exceptionally fine. They belong to the oldest-known period of the history of Palestine. To the north was found a stretch of wall broken in but one place. This ended suddenly, and a tower with traces of a gate was revealed. Many remains of the Judæan period were dug up—jars, small vases, jug-handles with the mark of Rhodes or with Aramaic inscriptions, and terra-cotta figures. There was also discovered what must have been a neighbouring village, fifty small houses close together. Some of the sides of these houses were intact, and there were visible the remains of doors, and signs of kitchens and baking-ovens. Much work has still to be done, and it is hoped that before long the excavators will be able to determine the epochs represented—Canaanite, Israelite, or Jewish. The

See Article Elsewhere

2. THE OUTER WALL OF THE CITY, SHOWING ALL THREE STAGES OF BUILDING.

3. THE SPACE BETWEEN THE CITADEL AND THE OUTER WALL, ON THE NORTH-EAST.

4. PART OF THE WALL, SHOWING RUBBLE OF GREAT BLOCKS.

5. A VIEW SHOWING THE THICK INNER WALL AND THINNER OUTER WALL OF THE CITADEL.

OF THE CITY THAT FELL BEFORE JOSHUA'S TRUMPETS.

REPORT OF THE DEUTSCHE ORIENT-GESELLSCHAFT, BY COURTESY OF THE SOCIETY.



1. THE SOUTH PART OF JERICO HILL, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

2. THE NORTH PART OF JERICO HILL, FROM THE WEST.

3. A CORNER OF THE NORTH-WEST CORNER TOWER OF THE CITADEL.

4. A MAP ILLUSTRATING THE EXCAVATIONS, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CITADEL AND ITS WALLS, ETC.

5. A CANAANITE HOUSE AGAINST THE INNER WALL OF THE CITADEL, PROBABLY SIMILAR TO THAT OF RAHAB.

6. AN ISRAELITE HOUSE ON THE NORTH-EAST.

ancient citadel was on the slope of the north-westerly hill of the seven upon which the city stood, and had an inner and an outer wall, both of which boasted corner towers. Below the clay floors of some of the houses were found the bodies of children buried in jars. It may be said that the waters of the Ain-es-Sultan are believed to have drawn the earliest settlers to the spot. Jericho was thrice built. The first, believed to have been destroyed in 1451 B.C., was replaced by the one built by Hiel in 918 B.C., in the reign of Ahab, and this, having been looted by Simon, slave to Herod, gave way before the one set up by Archelaus, son of Herod. The final destruction was the work of Vespasian in 69 A.D. Joshua's curse will be remembered: "Cursed be the man before the Lord that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho: he shall lay the foundation thereof in his first-born, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it." The walls were built in three parts. Over a foundation of natural rock was placed a filling of fine gravel and loam. On this was built a sloping rubble wall twenty feet high and from six and a half to eight feet thick. Upon this was erected the actual wall of the fortifications, of clay bricks.

IN THE NUMBER.

ART · MUSIC · AND · THE · DRAMA



Photo, Jussano.
MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER,
Who is playing Jacques Brachard
in "Samson" at the Garrick.



ART NOTES.

PROCEEDINGS at the Royal Academy elections were as colourless as the results, for the men of paints unselfishly met together to elect an architect and a sculptor, Mr. John Belcher and Mr. Goscombe John, to full membership, and yet another sculptor to the associateship, and in architecture and sculpture the average painter pretends but little interest. More interesting than the elected are the excluded, for the list

of the candidates, or, rather, of the proposed, was an unusually long and varied one. Had it been generally understood that M. Rodin coveted the honorary foreign membership for himself, it is hardly credible that it would have been denied him. And the occasion was a particularly propitious one: not only at the New Gallery, but at Burlington House itself, in the very midst of the electors, his works at this moment bear testimony to his genius.

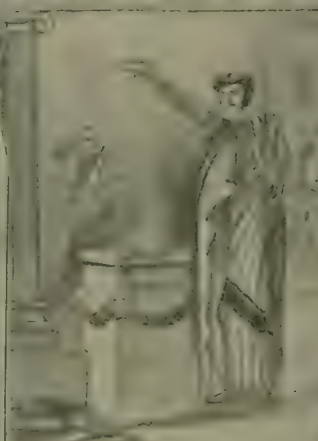
M. Jean Paul Laurens, the new Honorary Academician, is a painter of comparatively small account at the present day, the Academy's favour being presumably a belated recognition of his fame in the 'seventies of the last century. His cumbersome costume-pieces and heavy histories are of the past, and even if his drama is better than that to which we are accustomed at Burlington House, there is insufficient reason for his election. As the Rubens of the death-chamber, and the Veronese of the scaffold, Laurens has long been popular, but the Academy should now realise that popularity, of sorts, is not sufficient warrant for the artist.

The aquatint has quite improperly been neglected, the enormous vogue of the mezzotint submerging all other forms of engraving. But aquatinta is in some qualities the most attractive branch of the art, and to an age of colour illustration the collection of aquatints at the Walker Gallery in New Bond Street should be of interest. It is surprising that no Boydell or Ackermann of the modern publishing world revives the process, which is more successful than any of our mechanical methods. And as it has rolled with Rowlandson and been deadly grave in the service of the Classic school of the French Empire, we may suppose that it could cope with anything from a Botticelli to a Besnard.



MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH,
Who is playing Anne Marie Brachard in "Samson" at the Garrick.

The most familiar aquatints are those of the Paul Sandby type, having the look, in exact duplicate, of a water-colour or tinted drawing of the



MUSIC.

Photo, Jussano.
THE LATE M. COQUELIN AÎNÉ,
The most famous French actor
of his day.

IT is with regret that we must call Dr. Naylor's opera, "The Angelus," a failure; but it is neither more nor less, and its elaborate production at Covent Garden has something of the quality of an indifferent joke. If the rest of the musicians whose complaints are always with us have no more clear and dramatic message to deliver, if the convention of the opera-house is as foreign to them, if the history of opera in the last three decades has passed them by as it has passed Dr. Naylor, let them for ever hold their peace. While English opera remained unproduced, it was at least undiscovered, and if "The Angelus" stands for what is best, let us leave the palm to the Continent, and continue to support an alien art. Limits of space forbid any close examination of Dr. Naylor's score or Mr. Wilfrid Thoinely's libretto, but it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that if a committee of living composers of grand opera were asked to agree upon ten points that were essential to an opera produced in this first decade of the twentieth century, the "Angelus" would be found wanting in more than half of them. And, despite all shortcomings, it must be admitted that Dr. Naylor has a feeling for the orchestra, that he writes gracefully, handles choral numbers clearly, and can treat his singers well. But no mere command of notes, no appreciation of their orthodox use, will make an opera, and no libretto in which the word-accent is at variance with the musical accent will carry an opera far. Perhaps Dr. Naylor will profit by his mistake, but he can never hope to receive a better chance for his work.

Last week's concert by the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra was full of interest from beginning to end. Mr. Granville Bantock's work inspired by Ernest Dowson's delightful fantasy, "The Pierrot of the Minute," proved to be replete with charm and grace, a very delicate conception of the musical aspect of a rare poem, full of subtle effects. The famous "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart was presented by the orchestra with great skill; both in the supremely melodious second movement and in the difficult finale the interpretation left nothing to be desired. Mme. Carleño played the solo part in Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto, and little of the work's delicate beauty was lost.



Mr. Ferguson (Miss Norma Whaley). Penelope O'Farrell (Miss Marie Tempest). Dr. O'Farrell (Mr. Graham Browne).

"PENELOPE" AT THE COMEDY: PENELOPE, HAVING FEIGNED A HEADACHE THAT MRS. FERGUSON AND HER HUSBAND MAY BE IN A POSITION TO GO OUT TOGETHER, HAS TO TAKE A DOSE OF O'FARRELL'S PHYSIC.

Photograph by Dancer Street Studios.

period. Views of Margate, or London, of rural cottages, or of city gates, rejoiced to be given in this medium. Another prevalent aquatint is that of ships in action, showing the defeat of French, Dutch, or other misguided fleets; and yet another predominant aquatint is that of the race-horse, or hunting-scene. All these are very English, alike in technique and in subject, being facsimiles of the Georgian water-colour; but the French aquatint was more ambitious, and Debucourt, among others, achieved a richness and softness of colour unattempted and undesired on this side of the Channel. Both schools are fully represented in the collection at the Walker Gallery.

The Royal Society of Miniaturists' exhibition, at the Modern Gallery, serves some good purpose, for there may be judged a large body of miniaturists. Mr. Edwin Morgan contributes two good studies: "Mlle. R. d'Amfreville" and "Mlle. d'Amfreville"; Miss Hilda Bell, in "Nurse Rhind," sets an example that should be followed: the profile gives many opportunities to the miniaturist. Miss Blanche Gottschalk, Miss Susie Lussam, Miss Elsie Usher, Miss Eva Noar, Miss Janet Robertson, Miss Kate Walker, Miss Dorothy Smart, Miss Annie Edwards, and Mr. Lionel Heath show moderate merit.—E. M.



"THE ADMIRABLE BASHVILLE" AT THE AFTERNOON THEATRE: MISS MARIE LÖHR AS LYDIA, AND MR. BEN WEBSTER AS CASHEL.



"THE ADMIRABLE BASHVILLE" AT THE AFTERNOON THEATRE (HIS MAJESTY'S): MR. JAMES HEARN AS CETEWAYO.

THE DEATH OF FRANCE'S GREATEST ACTOR:

BENOÎT CONSTANT COQUELIN—PICTURES FROM AN OLD ALBUM.



1. COQUELIN IN "LE LUTHIER DE CRÉMONE."
2. IN "FIGARO."
3. AS SOCRATES.
4. AS CRISPIN IN "LE LÉGATAIRE UNIVERSEL."

5. AS GRINGOIRE.
6. AS MASCARILLE IN "LES PRÉCIEUSES RIDICULES."
7. IN "L'IMPROMPTU DE VERSAILLES."
8. AS ANNIBAL.

9. IN "LA CRITIQUE DE L'ÉCOLE DES FEMMES."
10. AS TARTUFE.
11. AS DON CÉSAR IN "RUY BLAS."
12. AS DORANTE IN "LES FÂCHEUX."

Benoît Constant Coquelin, the most famous actor of his day, who died suddenly last week, was the son of a baker and pastrycook, and began his working life as assistant in his father's shop at Boulogne-sur-mer. From his earliest days the stage called him, and while he was still at school he was actor at heart, and to some degree in fact, for in the playground he would declaim the lines of Connétable de Bourbon, and he played a gardener in "Le Désert" on prize-giving day. He studied in Paris under Régnier. His later career is world-known.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.



Photo, Branger.

THE MOTOR-CAR OF THE ICE: A SELF-PROPELLED SLEDGE AT CHAMONIX, A POPULAR INVENTION.

Even those who delight in winter sports find it difficult to tear themselves away from the motor-car for any great length of time. Therefore, there are likely to be many who will welcome this new self-propelled sledge, which is designed for use on the ice, and carries a passenger in addition to the driver. The affair is of particular interest, when it is remembered that automobile sledges form part of the equipment of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE KIDNAPPING OF A SOCIALIST M.P.: MR. VICTOR GRAYSON STARTING ON HIS ADVENTUROUS MOTOR-DRIVE.

Mr. Victor Grayson was to have spoken at the Labour Conference on Friday last. Before his time to speak came, he was persuaded by some "admirers" to go for a short motor-drive, with the result that he was unable to return until the meeting had broken up, for the "admirers" in question would not turn back despite his protestations. Mr. Grayson is here shown setting out for the drive, and is on the left of the owner of the car, who is driving.



Photo, Abet.

THE IDOL OF A PEOPLE AT PLAY: THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY SKI-RUNNING. Little Prince Olaf has begun ski-running early, and is already as expert as any of his age.



Photo, Branger.

THE FUNERAL OF COQUELIN AÎNÉ AT PONT-AUX-DAMES: M. EDMOND ROSTAND READING HIS EULOGY. At the time of his death, Coquelin was rehearsing the part of the Cock in Edmond Rostand's animal-play, "Chantecler."



Photo, Abet.

EMULATING HIS ELDERS: PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY SKI-RUNNING. Prince Olaf is the only son of King Haakon and Queen Maud. He was born on July 2, 1903.



FOLLOWING A COMRADE KILLED WHILE ON DUTY: POLICE IN THE PROCESSION AT POLICE-CONSTABLE TYLER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Police-Constable Tyler, who was shot during the remarkable running fight at Tottenham, took place on Friday of last week, and was the occasion of a great demonstration of public and official sympathy. The route taken by the procession was lined by crowds of people, and amongst those who attended the funeral were Mr. Herbert Samuel, Under-Secretary for the Home Department; Sir Edward Henry, the Commissioner of Police; Major Woodhouse, and Sir Alexander Bruce.



THE FUNERAL OF THE POLICE VICTIM OF THE TOTTENHAM AFFAIR: THE POLICE BAND AND THE HEARSE IN THE PROCESSION.

PAMPHLETEERING BY PLAY: SHOULD WE HAVE CONSCRIPTION?

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME," AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.

Colour-Sergeant Harris (Mr. Charles Weir). Lieutenant Jackson (Mr. Max Leeds).



Captain Finch (Mr. E. W. Garden).

Mr. Brown (Mr. Charles Rock).

THE SCENE THAT HAS BROUGHT DOWN THE WRATH OF OUR VOLUNTEER FORCES: THE HOPELESSLY INEFFICIENT CAPTAIN FINCH, OF THE SIXTH VOLUNTEER BATTALION BLINKSHIRE REGIMENT, ENDEAVOURING TO DEFEND MYRTLE VILLA AGAINST THE FORCES OF THE EMPRESS OF THE NORTH.

"An Englishman's Home" is the theatrical sensation of the moment. Its author chooses to be known merely as "A Patriot," and is understood to be a military officer, at present stationed abroad. Its message is that it is high time the Briton began to think seriously of possible invasion and how to combat it, and it seeks to prove not only that conscription is necessary to this country, if it is to hold its own, but that the present means of defence—especially so far as the Volunteer forces are concerned—are hopelessly out of date and foolish. The author takes an ordinary middle-class family of the type that cares for little but diabolos, football, and limericks, and shows it under siege-conditions, its house falling about its ears, its only defenders plucky but inefficient Volunteers. So keenly is the lesson of the play being felt that it is argued seriously that the State should see to it that companies tour every town and village, that Britain may "wake up," and the Territorials gain many recruits. It may be further said that the author's presentation of the officers and men of the Blinkshire Regiment seems to have caused considerable offence to members of the Territorials, who argue that our Volunteers really are efficient, and not the travesty of a fighting force that is shown on the stage.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

STEPPING - STONES ACROSS A STREET: THE WATER - COVERED ROADS OF POMPEII.



UNDER THE SHADOW OF VESUVIUS: A CHARIOT BEING DRIVEN THROUGH POMPEII ON A RAINY DAY.

Copyright by Fisher, Adler and Schwartz, New York.

In Pierre Gusman's "Pompeii," published by Mr. William Heinemann, occur the following passages bearing on our illustration: "Beside them (the footways) there ran a stream which collected the water from the kitchens, 'thermopolia,' and tan-yards, and fell into a gutter beneath the footway. . . . A great deal of refuse must . . . have fallen into the stream; but this difficulty was met by an abundant supply of water all along the footway from aqueducts now destroyed. It was carried by numerous leaden pipes (on many of which may still be read the name of the maker: 'ex officina Claudii') into stone or marble fountains. From these fountains the water ran in all directions, flushing the street and falling at last into large openings beneath the footway or at the end of streets

ending in a 'cul-de-sac fundule'." (There was a very good water supply for domestic purposes, and every house had its own tap.) It would seem, however, that the Pompeians must have been obliged to wade ankle-deep in mud, even on a fine day, when they crossed the road. But this was not the case. At once indolent and practical, the citizens avoided this discomfort by laying down one, two, or three flat stepping-stones of the same height as the footway at equal distances from one another. . . . In many streets the heavy antique chariots, passing continually over the same track, have worn ruts in the flagstones deeper than those that a cart loaded with hay would make in a ploughed field."

THE CITY OF FOUNTAINS, THE CAPITAL OF COFFEE-LAND: SAN PAULO.

THE GREATEST INDUSTRY OF SAN PAULO: COFFEE-GROWING.

WHITE and glorious in the tropical sun, set amid a fertile land ablaze with all the colours of the Western dawn, stands San Paulo—the city of fountains—the capital of Coffee-land, to-day one of the more important and flourishing cities of the Brazilian Republic. The wealth of San Paulo, seen reflected in its towering marble buildings, spacious flower-decked squares, and handsome streets, is derived chiefly from the cultivation of coffee. From the foot of the hill upon which San Paulo rests, away to the sky-line, or the distant forest-clad mountains, stretch the fertile Fazendas, or plantations, whence comes nearly three-fourths of the world's coffee. In the cafés of the Parisian boulevards, San Paulo coffee is consumed liberally, whether in the form of the “demi tasse,” the “mazagran,” or as “café-au-lait.” In the beer-gardens about Unter den Linden in Berlin, San Paulo coffee appears either as “Schwarzkafee,” or with milk,



while in the neighbourhood of the sunlit Prater, the Champs Elysées of Vienna, the coffee is seen on the tables regularly, with the goodly wealth of creamy foam distinctive of coffee as loved in the Austrian capital. Everywhere in the world where coffee is known, Brazilian coffee has its admirers; in Britain it has been unknown. The Government of the State of San Paulo, viewing this fact, have decided to bring the staple product of their country into popularity in the British Islands. They have sent to this kingdom a State Delegate, who is now resident in London. His mission here is to watch the interests of his Government, and to supervise the work of popularising pure San Paulo coffee. Under his personal supervision, the coffee under the brand, “Fazenda” Pure Coffee, will be packed in hermetically sealed tins, to preserve the freshness and aroma; and he will affix the Government seal and guarantee of absolute purity to each tin.



1. CARRYING 680 LB. OF COFFEE: A SAN PAULO PORTER.
2. GATHERING COFFEE-BEANS IN SAN PAULO STATE

3. A SCENE ON A COFFEE-PLANTATION.
4. THE FAZENDA LAPA, CAMPINAS.

AN ENGLISH OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN: "THE ANGELUS."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



TUNSTALL (Mr. Robert Radford): "Depart, depart, I cannot come with thee!
I am afraid!"

DEATH (Mme. Edna Thornton): "Mortal, beware!"

DEATH, IN THE FORM OF AN ANGEL OF PEACE, APPEARS TO THE ABBOT TUNSTALL.

An opera by Englishmen is so unusual a thing, at Covent Garden especially, that the production of "The Angelus" caused the greatest interest. The opera is in a prologue and four acts, the music is by E. W. Naylor, and the libretto is by Wilfrid Thornely. The work gained the first prize in the English Opera Competition organised by Messrs. Ricordi. The discovery of the Elixir of Life by an old Abbot provides the basis of the story.—(SEE "ART AND DRAMA" PAGE.)

SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF -
- THE PENDULUM -GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XLIII,
SIR EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK.

The Famous Anthropologist.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

of human life, the subject of disappearances and their possible or probable explanations, intimately connected with the work of the medical jurist first of all, in accounting for the motives and causes, which, occasionally represented by aberrant mental states, serve to account for the unwonted slipping out of the society of friends and neighbours of certain individuals. In the second place, science has to concern itself with the question of the identity of people when found alive or dead, and this latter phase of the matter presents difficulties which every reader of the newspapers must recognise.

A considerable number of persons disappear every year, leaving no trace behind them whereby they may be found. Among our floating population such events are common. The nomad is nobody's care, and the phrase, "the body was unidentified" very often suggests in a case of death the solution of the homeless and friendless person who, even as a workman, may have picked up his living in a desultory and haphazard fashion, passing from centre to centre, and leaving no permanent impression behind him. The motives which lead human beings to disappear are, of course, numerous and varied. They range from fear of arrest and financial embarrassment which they will not face, to

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.MYSTERIOUS
DISAPPEARANCES.

RECENT events have sufficed to revive in the minds of those whose professional or other tastes lead them to deal with the mysterious phases

The topic is inti-

desire of escape from happy domestic life.

There is a story, probably highly libellous, which credits a respectable church dignitary with fleeing in hot haste on the receipt of a bogus telegram saying, "All is discovered—fly at once!" The humour of the story is grim enough, because it credits the inevitable skeleton of every household to have operated as the motive impelling the flight. Yet, in these latter days, it becomes year by year more difficult for the man who wishes to disappear to find an asylum where he may rest unrecognised. Let the Press scent a sensation, and neither time nor skill, nor money will be spared to ferret out the details of, and solve, a mystery.

Again, cases of disappearance are often due to sudden loss of memory of personal identity. Over and

the blackmailer or un-

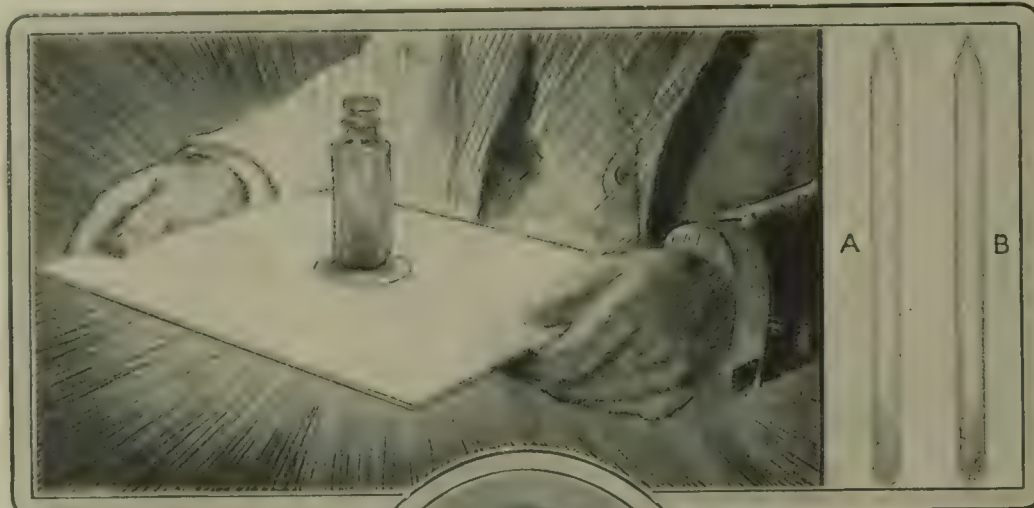
happy domestic life. There is a story, probably highly libellous, which credits a respectable church dignitary with fleeing in hot haste on the receipt of a bogus telegram saying, "All is discovered—fly at once!" The humour of the story is grim enough, because it credits the inevitable skeleton of every household to have operated as the motive impelling the flight. Yet, in these latter days, it becomes year by year more difficult for the man who wishes to disappear to find an asylum where he may rest unrecognised. Let the Press scent a sensation, and neither time nor skill, nor money will be spared to ferret out the details of, and solve, a mystery.

features familiar to the student of mental physiology. The cases of what is called double consciousness are also undoubtedly responsible for a fair proportion of mysterious disappearances. The memory of the one individuality is mostly quite independent of the other, and events happening in the one state may be, and often are, utterly unrecorded in the succeeding and alternating state. It is the duration of the abnormal phase which forms the basis of the strange self-forgetfulness often associated with human wanderings.

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XLIV.,
DR. CONWY LLOYD MORGAN,
Principal of University College, Bristol.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

Then when the question of identity falls to be discussed, fresh difficulties crop up. A notable case, showing the importance of apparent trivialities in deciding a grave matter, was that reported in 1834, in the shape of an Old Bailey trial, when a man alleged to be one Stuart, an escaped convict, was put on trial. Prison officials, familiar with the convict, testified to their belief in the identity of Stuart with the prisoner, who stoutly maintained that he was not the individual in question. Cross-examination revealed one point apparently of no great consequence—namely, that the convict had a small growth, or wen, on his left hand. The case was looking very black for the prisoner, when Mr. Carpue, a well-known surgeon of the day, after a consultation with counsel for the defence, testified that if Stuart had a wen, and if the prisoner were Stuart, his hand should either show the wen or the scar left after its removal. The prisoner's hand was seen to be utterly free from either growth or scar, and he was accordingly acquitted.—ANDREW WILSON.

RADIUM, ITSELF NON-LUMINOUS,
PHORESCE; AND

Radium, not in itself luminous, gives off emanations that cause certain sensitive substances to phosphoresce brilliantly. In the case illustrated a bottle containing radium is standing upon a barium-platino-cyanide screen. Radium of the lowest

CAUSING A SUBSTANCE TO PHOS-
TUBES OF RADIUM.

activity (A) produces effects that are inappreciable; radium of the highest activity (B) costs about a thousand times as much as "A" per gramme. As much as £20 has been asked for a milligramme (a thousandth part of a gramme) of radium.

The prisoner's hand was seen to be utterly free from either growth or scar, and he was accordingly acquitted.—ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. Grubayedoff.

THE DISCOVERER OF RADIUM: MME. CURIE, THE FAMOUS FRENCH SCIENTIST. Following on M. Becquerel's discovery of the rays emanating from uranium, a product of pitchblende, Mme. Curie found, also in pitchblende, the more radio-active substance that is known as radium. This was ten years ago.

THE SURGEON'S NEWEST AND
MOST REMARKABLE WEAPON:
RADIUM.

No sooner had Sir Frederick Treves delivered his remarkably interesting lecture on "Radium in Surgery" than it was announced that, thanks to the generosity of Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh, a Royal British Radium Institute is to be established.

over again people are met wandering about having absolutely lost all knowledge of their names, relations, and places of residence. Some of the cases reported under this head in medical and scientific works make singularly interesting reading. There was an American case, for example, in which a man disappeared, for no apparent reason; passed into another State, settled down under a new name, worked at his trade, and was only accidentally identified years afterwards by a chain of circumstances such as admitted of no doubt of his identity. These lapses of mind are



Photo. Lewis.

A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF THE MEDICAL VALUE OF THE WATERS OF
BATH: A DEPOSIT IN WHICH RADIUM WAS FOUND.

The large specimen shows the deposit on the angle of a pillar; on the right are stalactites, on the left, in a glass tube, is a deposit in the form of sand. It is thought possible that the medical value of the waters of Bath is derived from radium, although it is, of course, impossible to say whether this is a fact. All these specimens came from the Hot Springs.



Photo. Gradenwitz.

TONS OF MATERIAL SIFTED TO OBTAIN A FEW GRAINS OF
RADIUM: THE GREAT SIFTING-TANKS IN A RADIUM-FABRI-
The installation illustrated is designed for the extraction of radium from pitch-
blende residues. The residues are mechanically stirred in the tanks, and the sif-
ting operations last about two and a half months. At the end of that time two or
three milligrammes of impure radium-bromide may be obtained from each
ton of residue.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FAST RUN; AND MINOR ACCIDENTS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



LUGEING AT GREAT SPEED: HIGH UP ON THE BANKING OF THE VILLAGE RUN AT ST. MORITZ.

It would surprise many people to learn how dangerous a sport is tobogganing. From time to time an account of an accident appears in the papers, but it may be taken that for the few disasters that are chronicled many go unrecorded save by word of mouth. The greatest precautions are taken by those who make toboggan-runs, and much of the safety of the tobogganer depends on the skill shown by those who engineer the courses and arrange the height of the banking at the corners.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

COUNT HAYASHI,
Former Ambassador to this country, who has written an Introduction to Mr. Arthur Lloyd's "Every-Day Japan."



THE AUTHOR OF "SONGS FROM THE GARDEN OF KAMA";
THE LATE VIOLET NICOLSON (LAURENCE HOPE).



Photo, Gerschel.

MR. JEROME K. JEROME,
The well-known novelist, whose play with a purpose, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," is so successful.

ANDREW LANG ON LIMERICKS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

SEVERAL correspondents have favoured me with their opinions as to the origin of the name "Limericks" for what we used to call "nonsense rhymes." Mr. Punch, long ago, published many, both in English and (by Mr. Du Maurier) in French. One was a Tennysonian translation of "Break, Break, Break"—

*Cassez vous, cassez vous, cassez vous,
O mer, sur vos froids gris cailloux!*

Mr. Punch ended the series thus—

There was a good-natured old chap
Who made rhymes for a child on his lap,
Till volunteer bards
Sent their nonsense by yards,
And he said, "I must turn off the tap."

Mr. Lear, "with such a pencil, such a pen" (as Tennyson sang), made nonsense rhymes popular in his "Book of Nonsense," and a correspondent thinks that "Limerick" was originally a printer's error for "Learic." But who ever wrote "Learic"?

Printers may err and have erred, but not to that extent. When a lady's narrative of her early life was said, by a reviewer, to "end with the ominous entry, 'To-day I am to be married,'" the printer, for "ominous entry," gave "amorous outcry." When a geologist wrote that a certain plain was "covered with erratic blocks," the printer put "erotic blacks," though the plain was European. But no printer could put "Limerick" for "Learic."

Two other correspondents inform me that, "in schools and steamers, and other places where they sing," they are only too apt to sing most improper verses on Mr. Lear's pattern, and to follow each ditty with a chorus, absurdly assigning to—

Limerick prodigious
That stands with quays and bridges,

a special cult of the Lampsacene, who—
Metes the gardens with his rod,
Thy god, Faustine!"



"Waters glisten and sunbeams quiver,
The wind blows fresh and free.
Take my boat to your breast, oh, River!
Carry me out to sea!"

From "Valgovind's Boat Song."

Here is a painful but learned solution of the difficulty involving quotations from a rubric of our own good Liturgy, a poem by Thackeray, and another by Mr. Swinburne. Limerick has been most unjustly traduced in the chorus, which "is unworthy of the beasts that perish."

LAURENCE HOPE'S "SONGS FROM THE GARDEN OF KAMA" ILLUSTRATED.

All Illustrations reproduced from "Songs from the Garden of Kama," by permission of the publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

"Why are all the animals reasonable except man alone?" asked the author (or authors) of "Piers Plowman" (1362-1396). He put his question to Reason herself, who, unreasonably, refused to give any reply. The real answer is that the consciousness of the lower animals being almost wholly subliminal, *they don't know any better.*

I am delighted to learn that Professor Manly, of the University of Chicago, attributes the poem called "Piers Plowman" to at least five separate authors; one worse than another, I may add. It is the kind of stuff that "most men, most women, and most children could write, if they abandoned their minds to it," as Dr. Johnson justly

said concerning Macpherson's "Ossian." Once the example was set, there was no reason why people should ever "turn off the tap."

In a recent book I published photographs of two miniatures, apparently from old manuscripts purporting to be likenesses, from tradition or fancy, of Jeanne d'Arc, and to have been executed in the fifteenth century, say about 1450. I never saw the originals, of course in colours, and I am no judge of what I have not seen, especially I am no judge of fifteenth-century miniatures which I have not seen

To-day a very famous French savant informs me, "without searching for a glossy periphrasis," that the miniatures are "impudent forgeries of the nineteenth century." If so, the forger was a clever fellow; but I leave the decision to specialists. I have known them to vary by three thousand years in their dating of a work of art, so five hundred years are a trifle.

Meanwhile art is returning to Greece by way of forgery. Some ingenious men who forge terra-cottas and Mycenaean gold rings deserve to have been born in ancient Hellas, and (morals apart) would be a credit to any age and country.

If a modern forged the better of the two miniatures he deserves to have been born in the fifteenth century, though one may doubt whether he would have enjoyed the privilege: in the fifteenth century tobacco was unknown to Europe.

There was lately exhibited in London a terra-cotta head of Zeus, which a German specialist of European reputation, with his English followers, dated about 430 B.C.; while British specialists (and my uneducated self) placed it about 1890 A.D.

Then the Louvre bought the Tiara of Saitaphernes in gold, as of about 300 or 200 B.C. It really was of about 1880-1890 A.D. and made in Russia. What price criticism?



"Pale hands, pink tipped, like lotus buds that float
On those cool waters where we used to dwell,
I would have rather felt you round my throat
Crushing out life; than waving me farewell."

From "Kashmiri Song."



"Lie still! Lie still! In all the empty village
Who is there left to hear or heed your cry?
All are gone down to labour in the valley,
Who will return before your time to die?"

From "Afriidi Love."

HOW THE ART TREASURES OF THE WORLD VANISH: GREAT WORKS DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE AT MESSINA.



THE ONE GREAT PIECE OF SCULPTURE SAVED: THE NEPTUNE AND NYMPHS, BY MONTORSOLI, ON THE SEA-FRONT AT MESSINA (1547).



THE TRIUMPH OF ORION, BY MONTORSOLI, ASSISTANT OF MICHAEL ANGELO.



DETAIL OF THE CHIEF DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL (14th CENTURY).



THE CHIEF DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, SHOWING THE CHILD THAT WAS DESTROYED AND THE VIRGIN THAT REMAINS (14th CENTURY).



DETAIL OF THE CHIEF DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL (14th CENTURY).



THE RIGHT-HAND SMALL DOORWAY OF THE CATHEDRAL (11th CENTURY), WHICH WAS DESTROYED.



LEFT-HAND SMALL DOORWAY OF THE CATHEDRAL (11th CENTURY), WHICH WAS DAMAGED, BUT STILL STANDS.

The earthquake that devastated Messina brought destruction to that once-flourishing city's greatest piece of architecture—the cathedral. This building, which was erected on the site of the old temple that was begun about the year 300, dated from 1098, and was, of course, altered considerably during the passage of the centuries, although much of the original work remained in evidence. Its chief door was a thing of remarkable beauty. Above it was a Madonna and Child. The Child has been broken away from the statue, but the Madonna remains. The Neptune and Nymphs still stands; this is the work of the Italian sculptor and architect Giovanni Angelo Montorsoli, who flourished from the beginning to the middle of the 16th century, and is regarded as his most famous work. It was Montorsoli who restored the right arm of the Laocoon and the left arm of the Apollo Belvedere. The Orion statue is also by him. He assisted Michael Angelo in finishing certain statues.

THE SUBSTANCE AND THE SHADOW: THE CITY OF WHICH ONLY THE HUSK REMAINS.

UNIQUE PANORAMIC VIEWS OF MESSINA BEFORE AND AFTER THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.



MESSINA IN THE DAY OF ITS PROSPERITY: THE RICH AND PROSPEROUS CITY ON THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.



MESSINA IN THE DAY OF ITS DESPAIR: A CITY OF WHICH ONLY THE SHELLS OF BUILDINGS REMAIN.

At first glance, and judging by the photographs here given, it would seem that the stories of the devastation wrought in Messina by the great earthquake were exaggerated. It has been written that the once-prosperous city has been razed to the ground, and that nothing remains of it but gigantic heaps of rubbish. The statements are for the most part true, for almost all the buildings that look so solid in the photograph of the wrecked city are but shells, the whole of the interiors having fallen. It is this fact that has made the rescue-work so difficult, for walls are continually falling, and every fresh earthquake shock adds to the chaos.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY JACKS AND CHIKLL.]



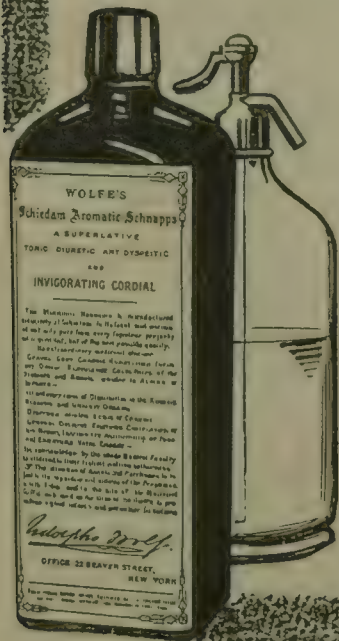
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LADIES' PAGE.

THE peerage of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney descends to his eldest daughter by a special remainder granted in the creation of the peerage a few years ago, as he had no son. It is a coincidence that the same proviso has had to be made for the like reason in several peerages in the last quarter of a century. Chief amongst these stands the Dukedom of Fife, to which the Sovereign's eldest grandchild, their Majesties' eldest daughter's daughter, will in course of time succeed. The eldest child of the Princess Royal reaches her eighteenth birthday this year, and was expected to appear at the first Court, but it is now said that she has proffered a plea to be allowed to wait till her sister, who is only about a year younger, is also to come out, so that they may be together in their entry on society as they have been in every event hitherto. The delicate health of the Princess Royal may count for something in the decision of this question. Her Royal Highness's two girls are, by the King's command, known as the Princesses of Fife, as it is most proper they should be. Obviously, the direct descendants of the Sovereign should not be merely given the courtesy title of "Lady" that is accorded to the daughters of all Peers from Earls upwards.

Lord Wolseley's peerage is one of those granted to descend to his daughter in case of his having no son. There seems no valid reason why a peerage, like the throne itself, should not be thus inherited in all cases. It is a curious fact that the old peerages do usually descend through daughters, while it has become quite a special matter and an exception for this to be the case in modern times; "curious" because there is nothing in particular asked of a Peer by the State now that a daughter cannot perform if called upon, while the older peerages did actually imply and carry with them duties in regard to war that a woman could not fulfil. Yet the Peers of old days did not need sadly to reflect, as most of the modern ones must, that their titles would pass away from their own descendants, if those should be only daughters. It is really like the Chinese custom of ignoring the existence of daughters in a family, a man counting his sons alone as all the children that he owns—is this practice of not allowing modern peerages to pass through a man's daughters and continue in his own direct line thereby. It is very uncomplimentary to our sex to rate a man's daughters so low!

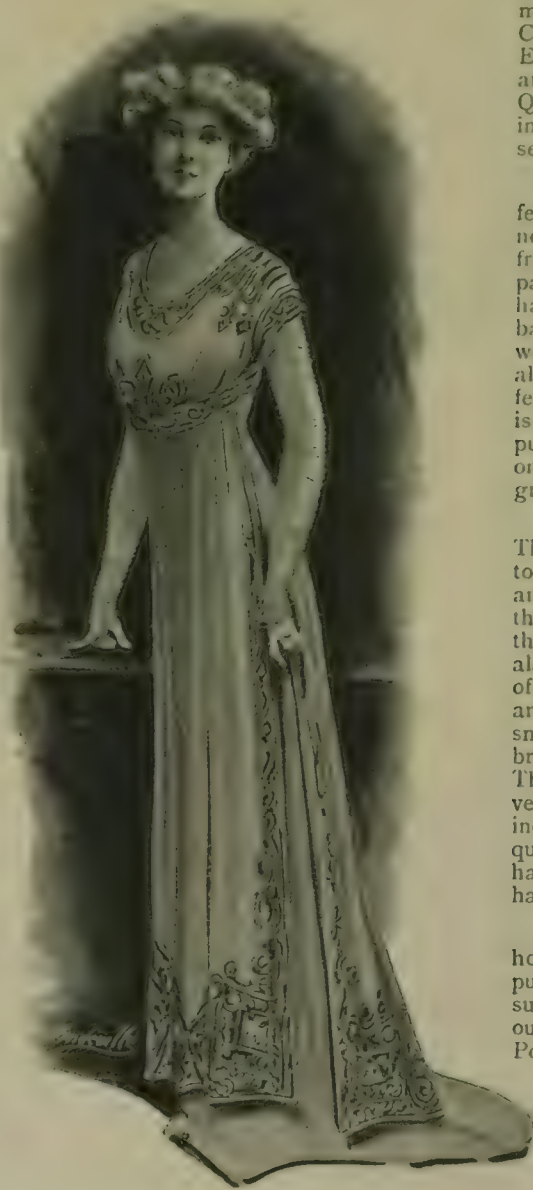
One drawback to allowing females to succeed to peerages is that the title is rather apt to be extinguished under some other title by the marriage of the heiress. Thus, the Duchess of Norfolk has also become Lady Herries, and that peerage will henceforth be simply added to the many others that belong to the Dukes of Norfolk. If this is an objection, however, it could easily be met by allowing the second son of a Peeress in her own right to inherit her title when her eldest son would receive a peerage from his father. This is precisely what was arranged for our Princes. When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert, only his elder brother stood between him and heirship to the ducal throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and so, in the wedding settlement it was

arranged that should the Prince become entitled to the Dukedom, it should descend to the second son of the marriage. This, of course, actually did happen; the Prince Consort's brother was childless, and accordingly the Duke of Edinburgh became Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A similar arrangement was made when the Duchess of Sutherland of Queen Victoria's early days was made Countess of Cromartie in her own right—her eldest son became the Duke, her second son, Earl of Cromartie.

The new straws are trimmed with tulle and flowers and feathers, supported by bows and loops of ribbon. A charming novelty is the double ostrich-feather—the uncurled upper fronds of a more or less pronounced colour, and the under-part snowy white. These feathers are naturally put on the hats upreared by the points of the stems, and floating backwards sufficiently above the low crown to allow the white fronds underneath to be as visible as the pink, green, almond-coloured, or cerise upper feather. These double feathers always are quite uncurled, and the fluffy soft effect is very pretty. Large gold and silver flowers are being put on many of the new straws; bright gold, softened with one fold of white tulle, was very effective on an emerald-green straw shape.

It is still the day of dulness in the world of dress. The great designers are torn between two opposing desires: to be the first in the field, the first to "launch" a new idea, and to hold back their inspirations long enough to prevent their rivals from copying the new notions. It is the hats that show first the influences of the hoped-for Spring, still, alas! too far away. They are the snowdrops of the field of Fashion, and already a certain number of new models are forthcoming. These are all small shapes—at least, small by comparison with the huge "Merry Widow" brims and with the tall fur busbies of the passing winter. There are many brimless toques. There are wide toques of velvet; and small, dome-shaped crowns, with brims a few inches wide, in both silk and straw; again, there are some quite high crowns to very small brims. These are Riviera hats; in murky London and in cold Paris the fur and felt hats will hold their own for weeks to come.

It is useful to know where one can obtain the real Irish homespun and tweeds, hand-made and vegetable-dyed, and pure wool, so honest in manufacture that their only fault (if such it can be counted), is that they practically never wear out. These are to be obtained from the White House, Portrush, Ireland. Moreover, there need be no trouble to find a tailor who will make up the materials, as this is done excellently if wished at the White House, as a newly issued list of testimonials from all parts of the world indicates. Patterns are willingly sent by post.—FILOMENA.



A GRACEFUL HOUSE-GOWN.

Indoor dress of Shantung, richly braided and finished with thick pipings, worn over a tucked blouse of white silk muslin.



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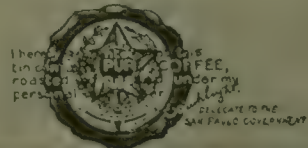
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THE PREVENTION OF THROAT TROUBLES.

The number of men, women, and children who constantly suffer from sore throat, more especially at this season of damp, fog, and cold, presents a problem to the medical practitioner which has long given him very serious trouble. At last this problem has been solved, and the means has been found of putting an end to this distressing condition by a discovery which the medical profession hail as one of the most valuable gifts they have received from science.

The way in which this discovery has been made—the nature of the remedy, its powers, and the method of its application—Dr. Andrew Wilson, the eminent authority on hygiene, describes in detail in his latest work, "The Prevention of Infectious Disease," a contribution to the literature of science which promises to still further enhance the author's reputation as a promoter of the public welfare.

A GUARD AGAINST INFLUENZA.

Dr. Andrew Wilson touches the root of the trouble when he says in his work: "Most infectious ailments reach the body through the mouth; hence, in times and seasons of influenza, diphtheria, or when scarlet fever and other zymotic ailments are 'in the air,' it will be well to remind ourselves of the value of allowing a 'Formamint' tablet to dissolve occasionally in the mouth. If influenza and other infectious troubles are acquired in crowded assemblies, the use of a 'Formamint' tablet under such conditions may be relied on to ward off risks of infection."

Infectious ailments reach the body through the mouth, they develop in the throat, and "Formamint Wulging" is the name Science has given to the recently discovered remedy for the evil—that is the gist of the matter. But more of Dr. Andrew Wilson's

words are worth quoting and seriously reflecting over. He says:—

"No ailments are more painful or annoying than those affecting the throat and the organ of the voice or 'larynx,' nor are there any troubles in which it is more difficult by means of ordinary remedies to reach the parts affected. Inhalations and gargles often fail to give relief, by reason, usually, of the fact that they are difficult of application, disagreeable in use, and quickly lose their effect."

MICROBES MADE HARMLESS.

That which Science has searched for and found at last, he tells us, "is a substance which shall exercise an antiseptic action, and destroy microbes, without injurious effect, either upon the mouth or on the body." This substance, "Formamint Wulging," his description shows to adequately meet these requirements. "Formamint" comes to the front as an efficient remedy in throat troubles by reason of its disinfective powers. It clears the field of the germ-products to which the throat ailment is due, and thus initiates the one essential condition of the process of speedy healing and vital repair.

"Formamint Wulging," Dr. Andrew Wilson says, "is sold in the shape of tablets, in bottles which can be carried in the satchel. One tablet dissolved in the mouth at intervals allows of the active principle to mingle with the saliva, in which it is freely soluble. Through the saliva it is brought into immediate and close contact with every part of the mouth, pharynx, and throat. In such ailments as 'Smoker's Throat,' 'Clergyman's Sore Throat,' and those affections which distress singers and speakers, 'Formamint' is promptly effective, while in the treatment of children's complaints, thrush, inflammation of the tonsils, etc., it has been proved the greatest gift we have yet had from Science."

Every mother and nurse can appreciate the difficulty of applying remedies to the mouth and throat troubles of children. It is impossible in many cases to reach the seat of disease through the struggles of the child interfering with the ordinary application of drugs, and it is, of course, impossible to teach a young child to gargle the throat. "Formamint Wulging" should be kept in every nursery.

For ordinary sweetening of the mouth after smoking, a "Formamint" tablet will be found superior to any mouth wash, while the tablets can be

conveniently carried in the pocket for use. In addition, it should be noted that where disagreeable breath is present, due either to stomach disorder or to local conditions connected with the mouth, this remedy may be employed with the certainty that it will aid in curing the ailment.

Invaluable as a prevention of infection—medical men and nurses now place a tablet in their mouths for that purpose after visiting patients suffering from infectious disease—"Formamint," Dr. Andrew Wilson tells us, "is a germicide and a sweetener, effective in nature, and, above all, pleasant to use and capable of easy and instant application."

How "Formamint" acts is well seen by comparing the two reproductions which have been faithfully taken from enlarged photographs obtained through a microscope. The one shows the bacilli present in saliva taken from the mouth after simple rinsing, and the other taken after a "Formamint" tablet had been allowed to dissolve. In the

latter it is clearly proved that even a single "Formamint" tablet will practically kill every bacillus that may have been present in the mouth.

The proprietors of "Formamint," A. Wulging and Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., who have acquired the copyright of Dr. Andrew Wilson's work in which it is fully described, will be pleased to send a copy, together with a trial sample of "Formamint," to those writing and mentioning "The Illustrated London News," and enclosing a penny stamp to cover cost of postage.

"Formamint," by the way, may be obtained from all chemists, in handy bottles, at 1s. 11d. Insist on having "Formamint Wulging." Beware of spurious imitations which are often foisted on the public by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of extra profit. The importance of dealing immediately with all throat troubles is urgent, for if neglected there is no knowing to what serious conditions they may develop.



Saliva Culture: after simple rinsing of the mouth, containing very numerous bacilli.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MOTORISTS will learn with pleasure that another attempt is to be made to regain the British International Motor-Boat Trophy, which fell to the United States in 1907, by the superior speed of the motor-boat *Dixie*. It is true that in that year the craft matched

The question of horse-power rating still engages the attention of the Club, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and the Association of Automobile Engineers. Their concrete decision is awaited with some impatience, for ever since the result of the Tourist Trophy race it has been more than obvious that a formula which took cognisance of cylinder-bore alone was quite useless for purposes of comparison. Now, whatever the above-named most profound and sapient bodies may produce between them, it is to be hoped that they will issue a formula which can at once be used by and understood of the people. The R.A.C. formula at present obtaining, though

Aviation is so close akin to motoring, and owes so much to it in the matter of motors, that I may be pardoned for referring to an excellent paper read by M. Esnault-Pelterie before the Royal Automobile Club on Tuesday, Jan. 26. M. Esnault-Pelterie traced the evolution of the flying-machine from the earliest days down to his own very successful efforts with a monoplane in which he is a profound believer. M. Pelterie put forward a very clear idea of the influences which served to maintain a heavier-than-air machine in the air. He compared an aeroplane to a kite operating upon, in lieu of being affected by the wind. A kite is held stationary by a string and the wind passing beneath it forces it upwards, while an aeroplane makes its own wind by being forced through the air by means of its propeller or propellers.

But while listening to the interesting lecture, I was struck by the fact that before an aeroplane can



A UNIQUE MOTOR SNOW-PLOUGH: THE GEROCHE, SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF THE FLOOR OF THE CHASSIS ABOVE THE GROUND.

The floor of the chassis is raised, as may be noted, a considerable distance from the ground, so that if the snow is soft, the runners will sink to a considerable distance before the chauffeur is inconvenienced or the mechanism impeded.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRANGER.]

against her were not over and above speedy, although Lord Howard de Walden, who ran both the Daimler boats, is none the less to be thanked for that. Hope ran high in connection with the Wolseley-Siddeley craft last year, and had she performed in American waters as she did in the Mediterranean, the cup would now have been on this side the Pond. But the American conditions did not appear to suit her exactly, or she was strained in transport, for one of her crew assured me that her speed, when she met *Dixie II.*, was not within twenty per cent. of her Riviera performances. No word as to the owner or builder of the new challenger has leaked out, but I should not be surprised to find that the Wolseley people intend to try again. They should be greatly aided by their previous experience, and if they could divest last year's boat of her curiously slow, pendular roll, I fancy her speed would be considerably improved.

now shown to be hopelessly inadequate, was at least simple, and it does appear to an unmathematically minded person like the writer that some constant to represent stroke might be added to the present figures without any brain-adding complication. The expert who deals with such matters is fain to imagine that what is as simple as pie to him is equally clear to the multitude. He does not realise that the usual method of stating a formula complicated with square-root and other signs just about paralyses the ordinary man. So let us pray for something simple with which addition, subtraction, and multiplication, as taught in the First Standard, can cope, and we shall all be happy.



A UNIQUE MOTOR SNOW-PLOUGH: THE PLOUGH IN DETAIL.

rise in the air it must be driven along at a fairly high rate of speed, and that directly it ceases so to be driven it comes more or less quickly to earth. Sustension has now been obtained; what aviators must seek for, and what would go far to popularise aviation, would be the power to hover as a hawk does over its prey. This seems to me to be a more difficult problem than all else, and would appear to require the combination of helicoptere and aeroplane.

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Now there is the piano to consider. The Pianola can only be obtained in the Pianola Piano, which is a combination of either the Weber or Steck piano and the Pianola.

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Nothing but a really great piano could ever have received endorsement from Grieg, the late Norwegian composer. His opinion of the Steck was as follows: "I consider the Steck a remarkably fine instrument. It has a full resonant tone and a most responsive action, and I can really say that its use has given me much pleasure."—EDVARD GRIEG.

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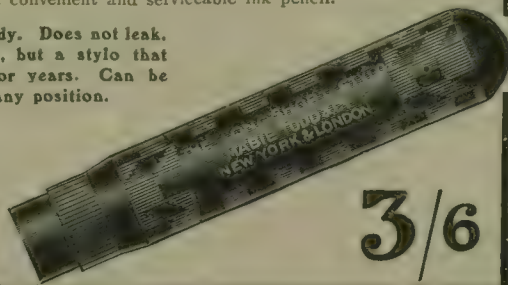
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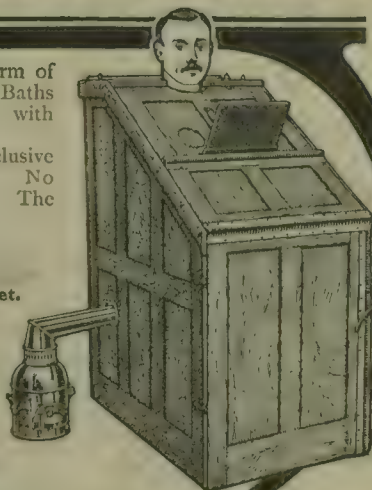
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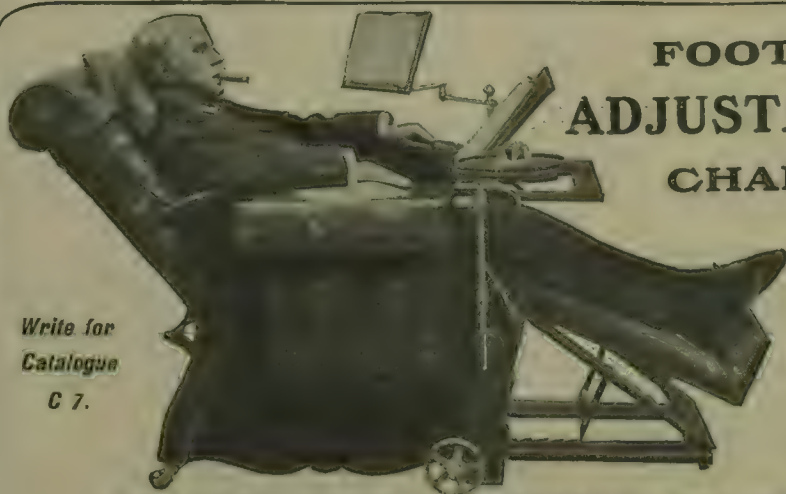
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SONGS FROM THE GARDEN OF KAMA.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page).

BEAUTIFUL photographic illustrations go to the making of a new edition of "Songs from the Garden of Kama" (Heinemann), by the late "Laurence Hope." Mrs. Eardley Wilmot has used her camera to that pictorial effect which—whatever may be thought by those who wish to keep photography and painting as far apart as may be—really does make an attracting page. They are photographs of Indian landscape exclusively; and, inasmuch as "Laurence Hope's" verses are most decidedly personal, there is need to go for illustrations to the river and mountain and rivulet and hill that are the casual setting of her song; nor is there any lack of charm in such a vague scene as that, for instance, illustrating the line

Red lilies in the
sedges, where the
water rippled by.

The poet's own portrait, given as a frontispiece, is the one exception to the impersonality of the pictures. It shows us the woman of early middle life, with a face that bears some record of the nomadic, almost native life she led in her childhood in India, but betrays nothing of the tragedy with which, again in India, the uneasy story of her days was to reach its close. Readers of her poetry

do not need to be reminded of its quality. The very intimacy of the theme rendered more astonishing the lyrical fluency that knew no haltings, no hesitancy, no reluctance, and no reserve. "Laurence Hope" was not a poet's poet; she might best be described as an irregular Adelaide Anne Procter; and though "The Garden of Kama" was

THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

(See Illustrations.)

WITHOUT being too certain that the actual walls which fell at the blast of Joshua's trumpets have been brought to light, and remembering Mr. Andrew Lang's remark (made on another page of this number) that experts have been known to vary by vast periods in dating a work of art, it is nevertheless certain that a strong romantic interest attaches to the excavations on the supposed site of ancient Jericho. The work, which was begun in April 1907, and resumed last year, has been carried out by a German society, the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, of Berlin, and, as the pictures show, with characteristic German thoroughness. About two hundred men and women were employed, and the cost hitherto has amounted to about 38,000 francs, but more still remains to be done. The operations were directed by Professor Sellin, Professor Watzinger, of Rostock, and Herr Langenegger, a Government architect. The plateau excavated was about 400 yards long by 180 broad, and the walls, of which about one-half has so far been unearthed, are thought to have extended for some 900 yards. They must have been of amazing strength. The only point in which they are inferior to modern building is in the lack of mortar.



ST. GREGORY, BY ANTONELLO DA MESSINA.

THE VIRGIN OF THE ROSARY, BY ANTONELLO DA MESSINA.

ST. BENEDICT, BY ANTONELLO DA MESSINA.

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In the disaster that destroyed so many of the art treasures of Messina, these pictures were saved. Antonello was born at Messina about 1414, and died at Venice in about the year 1493. He is believed to have introduced painting in oils into Italy from the Low Countries.

Photographs by Brogi.

regarded by many as her best, perhaps because her first work, we think it will be from her later volumes that the anthologist will gather his loose handful of flowers.

about one-half has so far been unearthed, are thought to have extended for some 900 yards. They must have been of amazing strength. The only point in which they are inferior to modern building is in the lack of mortar.

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the skin gently yet
thoroughly, and enables
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Health.On the
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form the basis of its
composition soothe and
nourish the cuticle, and
leave the skin soft,
smooth, and refreshed.

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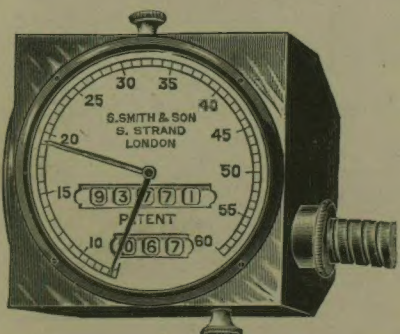
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F R PICKERING.—We fear your indictment is a true one.

F BUTLER (St. Gall).—We are much obliged for your communication, and will examine the game, in the hope that it may prove good enough for publication.

YUM YUM.—A criticism that shelters itself under such elaborate anonymity as yours scarcely calls for comment.

HEREWARD.—You are quite right; we overlooked that particular move.

L W MOORE (Ushaw College, Durham).—We will give your problem full attention, but we frankly tell you the presumption is you must have a great deal of practice in composition before you reach publication-point.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3370 received from Devaprasa Bhattacharjee (Calcutta); of No. 3371 from Cecil Guest, Rifle Brigade (India) and C A M (Penang); of No. 3372 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia) and F Grant (New York); of No. 3373 from H A Salter (Denver, Colo.) and G Nugent (Paris); of No. 3374 from Charles Willing, C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), Fidelitas, and J Cohn; of No. 3375 from J Cohn, Fidelitas, F R Pickering, E Mauer, and F F; of No. 3376 from Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), F F, and T Thomas (Glasgow).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3377 received from T Thomas, J Cohn, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), R Worters (Canterbury), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), F Henderson, F Smart, A Groves (Southend), F F, Albert Wolff (Putney), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Hereford, J Daly (Brighton), Edgar C Hardie (Worthing), E J Winterwood, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Frank H (Haverhill), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), J Steede, L.L.D., J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Sorrento, T Roberts (Hackney), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), F Wills (Exeter), Major Barton (Southampton), and R C Widdecombe (Saltash).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. J. P. SAVAGE and H. S. BARLOW.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt takes B	Kt to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q 3rd	18. Kt to B 2nd	B to B 3rd
4. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	19. Kt to R sq	R to K 5th
5. B to B 4th	B to K 2nd	20. B to B 4th	B to Q 5th

B to Kt 5th (ch) is usual. The Bishop, after being driven to R 4th, can always go to Kt 3rd, which, as this game is played, would have been an advantage.

6. Kt to K B 3rd
7. Castles
8. Kt to B 3rd
9. Kt to K sq
10. P to K B 4th

Very risky, for which due penalty should have been exacted. In the hope of catching the Bishop, White endangers the safety of his King.

11. P to K R 3rd
12. B to Q 3rd
13. P to B 5th

A miscalculation which costs a piece. P to Q 5th is good enough.

14. P takes P
The move which Black overlooked, and a very smart one too.

15. P takes Kt
B takes R
Q takes P

16. Kt to K 3rd
17. Kt to B 3rd
18. Kt to R sq
19. Kt to B 4th
20. B to B 4th
21. Q to B 3rd
22. P to B 3rd
23. Kt to Kt 4th
24. Q R to Q sq
25. Kt to Q 5th
26. Kt takes B
27. P to Q Kt 3rd
28. B to B 7th

P to Kt 4th at once is, perhaps, better. Black's only chance is to force the attack with all his power.

29. B takes P
30. Q to Kt 3rd
31. R to Q 6th
32. R takes Q

Now the extra piece must win. The game is an interesting one, with plenty of complications.

33. R takes R P
34. R (R 6) to B 6th
35. B to Q 4th
36. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

37. Kt to K 3rd
38. Kt to B 3rd
39. Kt to R sq
40. Kt to B 4th
41. Q to B 3rd
42. P to B 3rd
43. Kt to Kt 4th
44. Q R to Q sq
45. Kt to Q 5th
46. Kt takes B
47. P to Q Kt 3rd
48. B to B 7th

P to Kt 4th at once is, perhaps, better. Black's only chance is to force the attack with all his power.

49. B takes P
50. Q to Kt 3rd
51. R to Q 6th
52. R takes Q

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53. R takes R P
54. R (R 6) to B 6th
55. B to Q 4th
56. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

57. Kt to K 3rd
58. Kt to B 3rd
59. Kt to R sq
60. Kt to B 4th
61. Q to B 3rd
62. P to B 3rd
63. Kt to Kt 4th
64. Q R to Q sq
65. Kt to Q 5th
66. Kt takes B
67. P to Q Kt 3rd
68. B to B 7th

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74. R (R 6) to B 6th
75. B to Q 4th
76. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

77. Kt to K 3rd
78. Kt to B 3rd
79. Kt to R sq
80. Kt to B 4th
81. Q to B 3rd
82. P to B 3rd
83. Kt to Kt 4th
84. Q R to Q sq
85. Kt to Q 5th
86. Kt takes B
87. P to Q Kt 3rd
88. B to B 7th

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91. R to Q 6th
92. R takes Q

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94. R (R 6) to B 6th
95. B to Q 4th
96. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

97. Kt to K 3rd
98. Kt to B 3rd
99. Kt to R sq
100. Kt to B 4th
101. Q to B 3rd
102. P to B 3rd
103. Kt to Kt 4th
104. Q R to Q sq
105. Kt to Q 5th
106. Kt takes B
107. P to Q Kt 3rd
108. B to B 7th

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109. B takes P
110. Q to Kt 3rd
111. R to Q 6th
112. R takes Q

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113. R takes R P
114. R (R 6) to B 6th
115. B to Q 4th
116. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

117. Kt to K 3rd
118. Kt to B 3rd
119. Kt to R sq
120. Kt to B 4th
121. Q to B 3rd
122. P to B 3rd
123. Kt to Kt 4th
124. Q R to Q sq
125. Kt to Q 5th
126. Kt takes B
127. P to Q Kt 3rd
128. B to B 7th

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129. B takes P
130. Q to Kt 3rd
131. R to Q 6th
132. R takes Q

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133. R takes R P
134. R (R 6) to B 6th
135. B to Q 4th
136. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

137. Kt to K 3rd
138. Kt to B 3rd
139. Kt to R sq
140. Kt to B 4th
141. Q to B 3rd
142. P to B 3rd
143. Kt to Kt 4th
144. Q R to Q sq
145. Kt to Q 5th
146. Kt takes B
147. P to Q Kt 3rd
148. B to B 7th

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153. R takes R P
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155. B to Q 4th
156. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

157. Kt to K 3rd
158. Kt to B 3rd
159. Kt to R sq
160. Kt to B 4th
161. Q to B 3rd
162. P to B 3rd
163. Kt to Kt 4th
164. Q R to Q sq
165. Kt to Q 5th
166. Kt takes B
167. P to Q Kt 3rd
168. B to B 7th

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169. B takes P
170. Q to Kt 3rd
171. R to Q 6th
172. R takes Q

Now the extra piece must win. The game is an interesting one, with plenty of complications.

173. R takes R P
174. R (R 6) to B 6th
175. B to Q 4th
176. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

177. Kt to K 3rd
178. Kt to B 3rd
179. Kt to R sq
180. Kt to B 4th
181. Q to B 3rd
182. P to B 3rd
183. Kt to Kt 4th
184. Q R to Q sq
185. Kt to Q 5th
186. Kt takes B
187. P to Q Kt 3rd
188. B to B 7th

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191. R to Q 6th
192. R takes Q

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193. R takes R P
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195. B to Q 4th
196. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

197. Kt to K 3rd
198. Kt to B 3rd
199. Kt to R sq
200. Kt to B 4th
201. Q to B 3rd
202. P to B 3rd
203. Kt to Kt 4th
204. Q R to Q sq
205. Kt to Q 5th
206. Kt takes B
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P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

217. Kt to K 3rd
218. Kt to B 3rd
219. Kt to R sq
220. Kt to B 4th
221. Q to B 3rd
222. P to B 3rd
223. Kt to Kt 4th
224. Q R to Q sq
225. Kt to Q 5th
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Resigns.

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239. Kt to R sq
240. Kt to B 4th
241. Q to B 3rd
242. P to B 3rd
243. Kt to Kt 4th
244. Q R to Q sq
245. Kt to Q 5th
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256. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

257. Kt to K 3rd
258. Kt to B 3rd
259. Kt to R sq
260. Kt to B 4th
261. Q to B 3rd
262. P to B 3rd
263. Kt to Kt 4th
264. Q R to Q sq
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Resigns.

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281. Q to B 3rd
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Resigns.

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P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

337. Kt to K 3rd
338. Kt to B 3rd
339. Kt to R sq
340. Kt to B 4th
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353. R takes R P
354. R (R 6) to B 6th
355. B to Q 4th
356. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

357. Kt to K 3rd
358. Kt to B 3rd
359. Kt to R sq
360. Kt to B 4th
361. Q to B 3rd
362. P to B 3rd
363. Kt to Kt 4th
364. Q R to Q sq
365. Kt to Q 5th
366. Kt takes B
367. P to Q Kt 3rd
368. B to B 7th

P to Kt 4th at once is, perhaps, better. Black's only chance is to force the attack with all his power.

369. B takes P
370. Q to Kt 3rd
371. R to Q 6th
372. R takes Q

Now the extra piece must win. The game is an interesting one, with plenty of complications.

373. R takes R P
374. R (R 6) to B 6th
375. B to Q 4th
376. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

377. Kt to K 3rd
378. Kt to B 3rd
379. Kt to R sq
380. Kt to B 4th
381. Q to B 3rd
382. P to B 3rd
383. Kt to Kt 4th
384. Q R to Q sq
385. Kt to Q 5th
386. Kt takes B
387. P to Q Kt 3rd
388. B to B 7th

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389. B takes P
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391. R to Q 6th
392. R takes Q

Now the extra piece must win. The game is an interesting one, with plenty of complications.

393. R takes R P
394. R (R 6) to B 6th
395. B to Q 4th
396. R to B 3rd (ch)

P takes Q
K to Kt 2nd
P to Kt 5th
P takes P
Resigns.

397. Kt to K 3rd
398. Kt to B 3rd
399. Kt to R sq
400. Kt to B 4th
401. Q to B 3rd
402. P to B 3rd
403. Kt to Kt 4th
404. Q R to Q sq
405. Kt to Q 5th
406. Kt takes B
407. P to Q Kt 3rd
408. B to B 7th

P to Kt 4th at once is, perhaps, better. Black's only chance is to force the attack with all his power.

409. B takes P
410. Q to Kt 3rd
411. R to Q 6th
412. R takes Q

Now the extra piece must win. The game is an interesting one, with plenty of complications.

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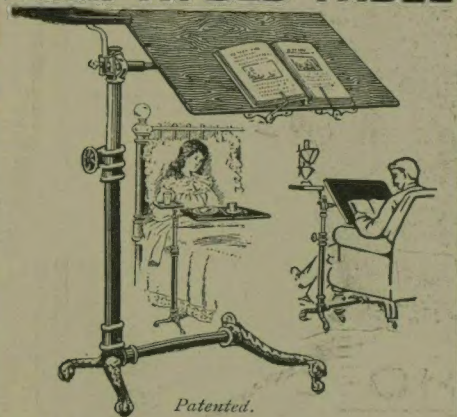
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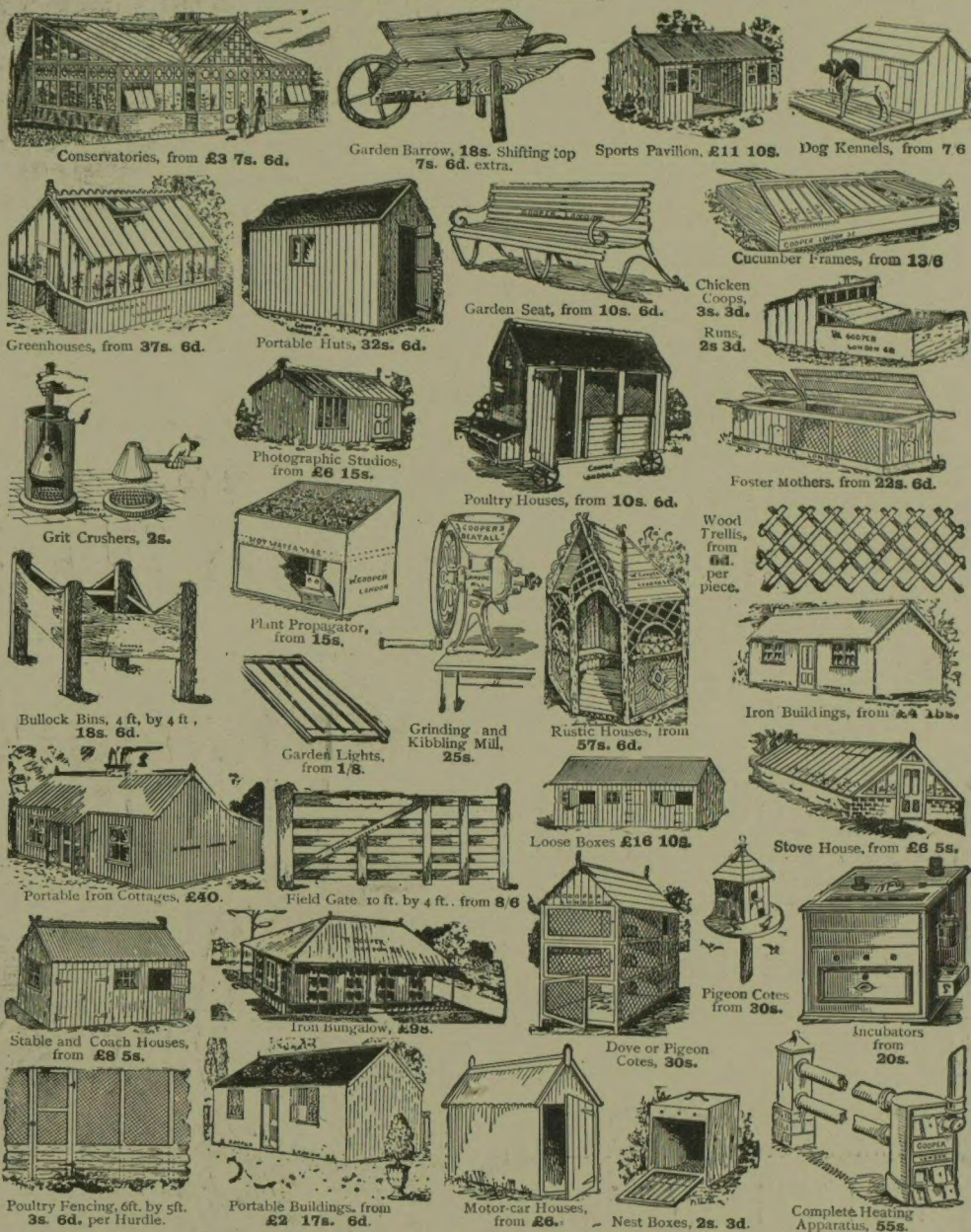
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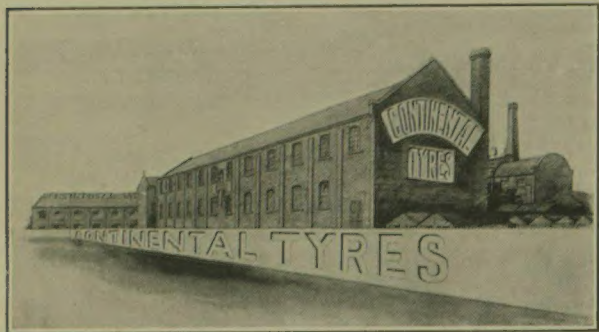
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and two codicils of Mr. JOSIAH VAVASSEUR, C.B., of Kilverstone Hall, Thetford, and Rothbury, Blackheath Park, who died on Nov. 13, have been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £311,742. The testator bequeaths £5000 each to the



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London City Mission, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and to the Medical Club on his estate; £3000 each to the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, the Disabled Missionaries' Widows and Orphan Fund of the London City Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund; £2000 and a piece of land each to the Young Men's Christian Society and the Salvation Army; £1000 each to the Thetford Cottage

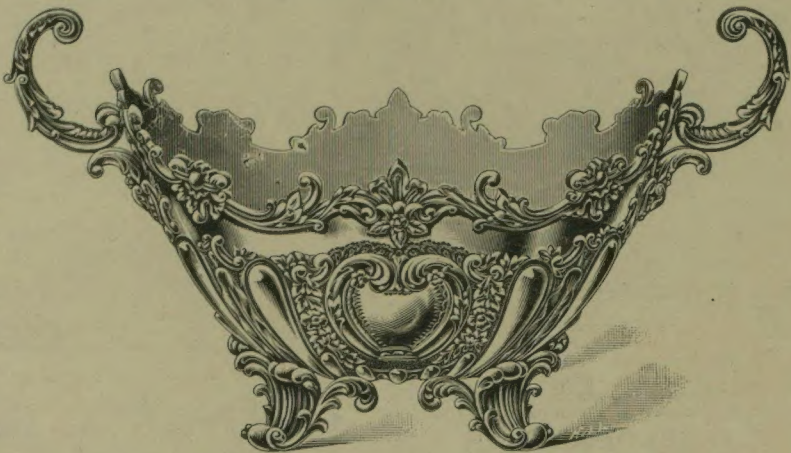
Hospital, the Gordon Boys' Orphanage, the National Benevolent Institution, the Aged Pilgrims' Friends Society, and the Surgical Aid Society; £1000 each to the Schools for the Sons and for the Daughters of Congregational Ministers, and for the Sons of Congregational Missionaries; and the advowson of the living of Kilverstone to the Church Patronage Trustees. His estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, 20,000 ordinary shares in Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., and £20,000 he settles on Cecil Fisher, son of Admiral Sir John Fisher. Subject to other pecuniary legacies, the residue of the property is to go, pro rata, to the aforesaid charitable institutions.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1904), with a codicil, of SIR CORNELIUS MARSHALL WARMINGTON, BART., K.C., of 9, Pembroke Square, who died on Dec. 12, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £128,582. The testator gives £10,000 to pass with the baronetcy; £3000 to his son Sir Marshall Denham; £10,000 to his daughter Mary; £500 and the household effects to his wife, Dame Annie Warmington; £5000 each to his sons Herbert Andrew and Edward Stephens, for the purchase of a business; and £700 to his clerk, William Cotton. The residue is to be held in trust for Lady Warmington for life; and, subject thereto, he gives £15,000, in trust, for his daughter; and three sevenths of the remainder to his son Marshall Denham, and two sevenths each to his two other sons.

The will of MR. WILLIAM BUNCE GREENFIELD, of 35, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, and Haynes Park, Beds, who died on Nov. 23, has been proved and the value of the estate sworn at £285,956. The testator gives £500 absolutely, and £10,000 in trust, for each of his daughters, Edith Ellen Talbot, Evelyn Kennard Hargreaves, Mabel Kennard Cummins, and

Beatrice Lady Osborn, in addition to sums of £10,000 settled upon each of them on their marriage; £2000, an annuity of £4000, and his town house to his wife; £25,000 each to his sons Thomas Waring and Francis; £5000 to his son Charles; £5000 to his son Herbert; and £10,000 to the trustees of his marriage settlement; £15,000 to his son Henry Stanley; £200 a year to his sister Emma Churcher; £1000 each to his brothers Alfred and George; legacies to servants, and the residue to his five sons.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Lord Blythwood, Blythwood, Renfrew, personal property only £91,671
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